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Furor Grows Over Long Mitterrand Disability

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — François Mitterrand's former personal physician says that the late president's cancer had rendered him incapable of performing his duties from November 1994 until the end of his presidency in May of 1995.

The latest revelation added to a growing furor surrounding Mr. Mitterrand's physical condition during most of his 14 years in office and the betrayal of his pledge that he would be candid about his health.

Since Mr. Mitterrand had vowed truthfulness about his health from the start of his presidency and had promised to resign if he ever became unable to perform his duties, the doctor's assertions made the late president out to be a liar.

The assertions were vigorously denied, but Paris was abuzz with them anyway.

"This is a state secret," Dr. Claude Gubler said Mr. Mitterrand warned him after he determined that the president's prostate cancer had spread to the bones by November 1981, six months after the election. The president's order forced the physician, in his words, to issue misleading medical bulletins for more than a decade.

"In November of 1994, I considered François Mitterrand no longer capable of carrying out his duties," Dr. Gubler wrote in a book called "The Great Secret," which was rushed into publication less than a week after Mr. Mitterrand's funeral last Thursday. "He was no longer fulfilling the mandate for which the French people had elected him."

Interviewed on French television Tuesday night, Dr. Gubler defended his betrayal of medical secrecy, saying that Mr. Mitterrand himself had agonized over how to present the truth about his cancer.

A spokesman for the French medical association said Dr. Gubler could face legal action for his disclosures.

But as the public debate over his disclosures grew, he appeared to hesitate on his evaluation of the president's possible unfitness. His flat statement in the book was "perhaps badly explained," he said, adding that he had sought counsel from Mr. Mitterrand's closest advisers. He stressed that at no time were the leader's faculties impaired.

Mr. Mitterrand died on Jan. 8, two days after he stopped taking all medication except painkillers. Since then, one revelation has followed another about how he concealed his illness from the public through two terms of office and manipulated biographers and magazines to reveal selectively long-hidden details of his private and public past.

On Tuesday the illustrated weekly Paris Match even published two pictures of him lying on his

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Beijing Imposes Strict Controls on Economic News

Foreign Agencies to Come Under Government Scrutiny

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

ZIBO, China — China's State Council has ordered foreign economic news agencies to submit to control by the Communist Party's Xinhua press agency and has threatened to punish them if they release any information that "slanders or jeopardizes the national interest of China."

The State Council directed foreign information agencies to register with Xinhua within three months, and it barred Chinese companies and government departments from subscribing directly to economic information from foreign agencies. It also gave the official news agency the power to set subscription rates for private foreign companies.

The decree, further impeding the free flow of information in China, was seen by many business people here as dealing a blow to the government's efforts to turn cities such as Shanghai into major financial centers.

Business executives interpreted the new policy as an effort by some elements of the government to exercise greater control over the explosion of electronic information services as well as an attempt by the heavily subsidized Xinhua to reassert its former monopoly power and extract a share of profits from the growing electronic economic news business.

Xinhua said the decree aimed to "safeguard the nation's sovereignty, protect the legal rights and interests of domestic users of economic information and promote the healthy development of our country's economic information industry."

[The United States expressed dismay over China's decision, Agence France-Presse reported from Washington. The State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said, "We are disappointed that the Chinese government has taken what appears to be an action to restrict the amount and type of information, at least on economic matters, available in China." He said the administration hoped that the decision would be re-examined "in light of the damage that we believe it will do to the Chinese credibility on economic issues" and to the "overall economic prospects in China."]

The imposition of the controls on information could be a serious setback to Beijing's attempt to join the World Trade Organization, and politicians and media groups in Hong Kong accused China of fanning fears already gripping the British colony about the handover to China in mid-1997. (Page 6)

The new policy will have an immediate impact on companies — including Dow Jones & Co. and Reuters Holdings PLC — which have been selling economic information services around China, primarily to Chinese banks, trading companies and securities firms.

The information includes commodity price quotes, stock prices, exchange rates, macroeconomic statistics, and company news as well as more general news services.

See CHINA, Page 6

Reform Chief Quits in Russia Over Dispute With Yeltsin

By Alessandra Stanley
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Distancing himself from the economic reforms that are the hallmark of his presidency, Boris N. Yeltsin accepted the resignation Tuesday of Anatoli Chubais, a pillar of economic reform and the last liberal left in his increasingly hard-line cabinet.

Mr. Chubais, 40, the deputy prime minister who supervised the stabilization of the Russian economy and designed its privatization program, said that he was leaving because Mr. Yeltsin had criticized his work. At a press conference Tuesday night, Mr. Chubais warned that any change of economic course before the presidential elections would be a "monstrous mistake."

As the hostage situation raged out of control beyond Chechnya and southern Russia and into Turkey, the Russian president appeared to be struggling to salvage his political viability at home. He did not try to talk Mr. Chubais out of quitting. Mr. Yeltsin, who is increasingly behaving like a man readying himself for a re-election campaign, has started recasting himself as a centrist intent on reining in the less popular economic programs of his government.

Mr. Yeltsin did not comment publicly on the hostage crisis Tuesday, but he did allow television cameras into his Kremlin office long enough for them to record him scolding Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin for failing to increase salaries and pensions.

Ever since Communists won parliamentary elections in December, Mr. Chubais's career in government seemed imperiled. Although held up in Washington and European capitals as the only strong and reliable economic player in the cabinet, Mr. Chubais has become the scapegoat of opposition leaders of all political stripes who blame him for the inequities and corruption rampant in the privatization effort.

But the Kremlin moved hastily Tuesday night to reassure the West, insisting that Mr. Chubais's departure does not signal a departure from the government's anti-inflation policies. Mr. Chubais resigned on the eve of the critical last round of negotiations on a $9 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund. Alexander Lipshits, Mr. Yeltsin's senior economic adviser, said that Russia's economic policy would not "remain intact."

He said Mr. Chubais was leaving because the government blamed him for failing to pay wages on time and thought he had poorly supervised the management and sale of state property.

FREE — A hostage who was rescued from Chechen rebels. Rebels were keeping Russian troops at bay. Page 6.

Fearing A-Test by India, U.S. Warns of Reprisals

Delhi Could Lose Economic Aid

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times

WASHINGTON — In the first use of a sweeping anti-nuclear law, the Clinton administration has quietly warned India that if it conducts a nuclear test, the United States will cut off virtually all the economic benefits it offers.

The unpublicized message was delivered last month after U.S. intelligence officials detected early signs that India might be preparing to conduct a nuclear test explosion.

U.S. officials, reportedly including Ambassador Frank Wisner, cautioned the government in New Delhi that any such test would prompt the administration to invoke a little-known 1994 statute called the Glenn Amendment.

That law requires the United States to cut off all economic aid, military aid, credits, bank loans and export licenses to any country, other than the five acknowledged nuclear powers, that tests a nuclear weapon. Even more important for India, the law dictates that the United States will oppose World Bank loans and all other international lending.

The loss of these benefits could cost India billions of dollars. Its loans from the World Bank alone amount to about $2 billion a year. India gets $173 million a year in economic aid from the United States. And the curb on export licenses would mean that, at least in theory, India would be unable even to buy computers from the United States.

The Glenn Amendment has never been invoked before. "This is the first time we've ever had a scare of any actual detonation," a U.S. official said.

India conducted its only nuclear explosion in 1974. Indian officials have denied that they are planning to carry out another test.

Asked about the U.S. warning, Shyamala Cowsik, deputy chief of mission for the Indian Embassy in Washington, replied: "We know that the Glenn Amendment exists." But she denied that there had been an official protest to the embassy. She did not know of any warnings delivered in New Delhi.

The 1994 anti-proliferation law applies to all undeclared nuclear-weapons states. In effect, that means every country in the world except the United States, Britain, France, Russia and China. Any other country — including, say, Israel or Pakistan, which like India is believed to have well-developed nuclear-weapons programs — would be subject to the same broad economic sanctions if it carried out a nuclear test.

See INDIA, Page 6

Universe Gains Billions of Galaxies

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — As if peeking through a keyhole on the inner sanctum of the universe, the Hubble Space Telescope focused for 10 consecutive days last month on one especially narrow sector of the sky, taking long-exposure photographs deeper into space than ever before achieved and recording the bewildering number and variety of galaxies stretching back toward the beginning of time.

One thing was stunningly clear: with this one achievement, the estimated galactic population of the universe had multiplied enormously — to 50 billion, five times as many as previously estimated. The Sun is one of 50 billion to 100 billion stars in the Milky Way, considered to be an ordinary galaxy.

Astronomers, clearly excited, made public a glittering mosaic of the pictures here Monday at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society. They described it as the deepest, most detailed view of the universe ever attained by optical astronomy.

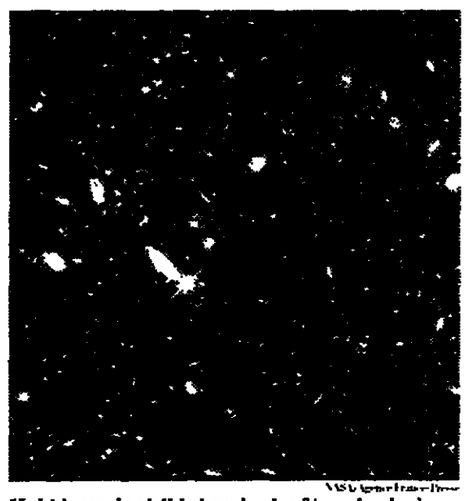
Dr. Robert E. Williams, director of the Space Telescope Science Institute in Baltimore, said that this narrow segment of space "will become the most intensively studied region in the sky in the coming decade."

The observed slice of the heavens was no wider than a 25th of one degree, equivalent to the size of a grain of sand held at arm's length. Yet, in that space, astronomers reported counting 1,500 to 2,000 galaxies.

Some are so small or far away that they are four billion times fainter that the dimmest object that the naked eye can see from the ground, 10 times fainter than the deepest existing ground-based observations have detected.

Astronomers are not sure whether they have finally glimpsed the earliest epoch of galaxy formation, which is thought to have begun when the universe was much smaller and no more than 5 percent to 10 percent of its present age.

But they expected that more detailed analysis of these pictures and further Hubble photography of the same region, combined with observations by some of the world's most powerful ground-based telescopes, should lead to a better understanding of how galaxies form and evolve and when these processes began in the young universe.



Hubble made visible hundreds of 'new' galaxies.

Astronomers were especially impressed by the variety of the galaxies revealed in the composite picture. There were the familiar spiral and elliptical galaxies and some irregular shapes previously recognized. Others were linear or bore no resemblance to anything seen before. Perhaps some of these were the shapes of galaxies in early stages of formation.

At a news conference, Mr. Williams, the director of the telescope institute, said: "You can see a myriad of galaxies. There are large ones and small ones, red ones and blue ones, very structured ones and also very amorphous ones. Most of these galaxies were never seen before Hubble. But we don't know the significance of all this yet."

Nor is it known how the discovery would change astronomers' estimates of the number of stars there are in the visible universe.

"We now find there are as many galaxies in the sky as

See STARS, Page 6

AGENDA

Sierra Leone Leader Overthrown

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AP) — Captain Valentine Strasser has been ousted in a coup, state-run radio reported Tuesday.

A radio announcement at 3 P.M. said Brigadier Julius Maada Bio replaced Captain Strasser, who came to power in 1992 in another military coup.

Soldiers surrounded the radio station in Freetown, but there was no immediate report of bloodshed.

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A Lonely Crusade Against the Mob

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Skinheads Step Up Racial Violence

ASIA Page 4.
4 Defectors Alive in North Korea

EUROPE Page 5.
In Greece, the Race Is On

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	10.00 FF	Morocco	14 Dh
Antilles	12.50 FF	Qatar	10.00 Rials
Cameroon	1,600 CFA	Réunion	12.50 FF
Egypt	£E 5	Saudi Arabia	10.00 R.
France	10.00 FF	Senegal	1,100 CFA
Gabon	1100 CFA	Spain	225 PTAS
Greece	350 Dr.	Tunisia	1,250 Din
Italy	2,800 Lire	Turkey	T.L. 60,000
Ivory Coast	1,250 CFA	U.A.E.	10.00 Dirh
Jordan	1,250 JD	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$1.20
Lebanon	US$ 1.80		

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Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 44.44	Up 0.35%
5088.22	132.16

The Dollar

New York,	Tues. close	previous close
DM	1.4658	1.4495
Pound	1.535	1.5447
Yen	105.975	105.285
FF	5.0095	4.9625

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In Japanese Schools, Bullies Are a Deadly Issue

By Mary Jordan
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The other morning, a 16-year-old girl curled up on train tracks and waited against the cold steel rails for the deadly impact. Sayuri Ishikawa was killed instantly, becoming the third Japanese student in two months, and one of a dozen in the last year, to commit suicide because of bullying by classmates. She left behind two suicide notes saying classmates took her belongings and harassed her; her notebook was filled with nasty scribblings from girls who mocked her appearance and wrote: "Dear big mouth," "You stink" and "Keep away."

Children around the world taunt, jeer, tease, hit, mock and ignore others, especially those who are weaker. In many places, bullies are simply one of life's unpleasant realities. In Japan, they are a common reason for children to refuse to attend school, sink into depression and end lives barely begun.

In contrast to what goes on in American schools, bullying here involves more than just a small group of rogues inflicting abuse. Rather, it is often an entire group that ostracizes someone who is somehow different: a newcomer, a slow reader, a very bright child, one with different eye or hair color. In this strikingly homogeneous society, it is unusual to see anything but brown eyes and straight black hair in the schoolyard.

"This is a very Japanese problem," said Ryoko Uchida, a counselor for bullied children and an authority on the issue, who said the problem was rooted in the severe control over students. Despite recent attempts to lessen the most smothering of school rules, tens of thousands of Japanese classrooms continue to regulate intensively — including the length of girls' bangs and even the number of times ankle socks may be rolled over.

"Because we teach the importance of the group, the worst fate is to be isolated," he said. "Children are educated to be a member of the group. Teachers often divide classes into groups of four or six and pit one group against another. Those that are a little bit behind can be a burden to the group. And sometimes kids try to eliminate these kids."

Many educators say the famous Japanese exam pressure, which typically keeps elementary and junior high school children studying until 10 P.M. and on weekends, also puts excessive demands on children and causes them to react angrily to others.

"It's unnatural pressure and they lash out at others," said Keiko Okuchi, director of Tokyo Shure, an alternative school for children who refuse to attend public schools, often because they have been bullied.

Yuji Suzuki, 18, a student at Shure, said the pressure in regular schools is enormous. Each student earns a rank, depending on how well he or she performs on tests in relation to other children in a given age group or grade. That number not only determines college and employment possibilities, but also "reflects on your teacher and parents," he said.

"Even if you are a great piano player or great leader, it doesn't matter," he said. "All that matters is your rank — a single number that tells how you have done in relation to the group. Even if you earn a

See BULLY, Page 6

'I Want the State to Do Its Duty'/ **Fight Spurred by Brother's Murder**

An Italian Baroness's Lone Crusade Against Mafia

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Italy — For many years, Baroness Teresa Cordopatri dei Capece lived the sheltered life of the fading aristocracy. She tended a decaying mansion in central Reggio di Calabria, where she looked after an antiques store, five cats and her brother, Antonio.

All that changed dramatically one July morning in 1991 when a hired gunman pumped three bullets into Antonio's face, leaving him dead at the mansion's doorstep. The killer also leveled the pistol at the baroness, who had been at the gate to see Antonio off, but the weapon misfired. Antonio was killed because he refused to sell a 12-hectare (30-acre) olive grove to a local organized-crime family.

From that moment, Baroness Cordopatri took up a role for which she hardly seemed prepared and never imagined performing: anti-Mafia crusader. She refused to give up the land, even though no one will work on it under threat of Mafia violence. She saw through a painful and dangerous criminal trial of the assassin and his paymasters. Now she is pressing the central government to make war on the Mafia.

"I want the Italian state to do its duty," she said in an interview last week. "The Mafia is stronger than the state, not because it has more resources, but because it is more determined."

Her story is among the most telling in present-day Italy. It is one of personal courage, of course, but also one of national shame. Her lonely battle is a reminder that Italians and their government have long ceded parts of the national territory to the Mafia.

Over the last several decades, law enforcement campaigns against Mafia dominance have been sporadic and have not substantially rolled back the influence of organized crime in wide parts of Sicily, Calabria and Campania. Indeed, there is plenty of evidence of collusion between the Mafia and the political parties that have run Italy since World War II.

"If it goes on like this," said Salvatore Boemi, the chief prosecutor in an understaffed anti-crime office in Reggio, "we will be out of business in a year.

"The Baroness Cordopatri is very brave," he continued. "But what is needed is a national strategy against the Mafia, like the war against terror in the 1970s. Anything short of that is useless." Mr. Boemi runs an office with 15 investigators; Palermo, with similar but more publicized problems, has four times as many.

Calabria is one of the most crime-infested parts of Italy. Its branch of the Mafia smuggles drugs and arms, extorts from businesses and controls the construction industry. Thousands of families depend on Mafia money for jobs and investments; it is a place where many people would say the baroness is crazy, even wrong, to fight organized crime.

Tales of how the Mafia holds sway in parts of Italy are so common as to have become a cliché. Store owners silently pay protection money, policemen look the other way at drug dealing, judges and prosecutors live a fearful life under constant guard while gangsters flaunt their impunity by holding public weddings and other feasts.

Yet, every once in a while someone fights back.

There was the Sicilian businessman who refused to pay shakedowns a few years ago and was gunned down in the street by Mafia hit men; an anti-Mafia priest who tried to teach neighborhood boys to reject the Mafia was also shot to death, and the famed Sicilian prosecutors Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borselino were killed in bombings.

And now there is Baroness Cordopatri, 63. As a child she remembers being afraid of the olive groves, because of the dark shadows cast by the large trees. "It was like a foreboding," she recalls. "Still, it was part of our family."

Gerard Bruneau/The Washington Post

Baroness Teresa Cordopatri has now been provided with a 24-hour bodyguard by the government.

THE Cordopatri family settled in Calabria in the Middle Ages. Once the family holdings were vast, but over the centuries, the property was reduced to 40 hectares, 5 of which contained an olive grove. The baroness recalls that her father, Domenico, told her and her brother never to surrender the last parcel because "in these trees is recorded our past."

The Mafia also values the land and the trees. Among Calabrian Mafia families, it is a tradition to appropriate land, not only for its monetary value but also for its prestige. In the 1960s, the Mafia began to buy up parcels in Piana Gioia Tauro, near Aspromonte Mountain. The method was always the same, said Mr. Boemi: a low offer to buy, a refusal from the owner, followed by threats from the would-be purchaser, then the sale, but often no payment.

"It was sell or die," he said.

In Piana, only the Cordopatris held out. Verbal and written threats streamed in to the house. Christmas 1990 brought this greeting: "This holiday, you are eating sweets; the next one, you'll be eating dirt." In July, Antonio was dead.

After the shots were fired, his sister chased the gunman, who was caught by a policeman. Local papers said he was shocked and frightened to find out it was a Mafia hit man; the policeman thought he was just dealing with a purse snatching. The gunman was sentenced to 25 years in prison and one of his paymasters to life in prison for hiring him.

Baroness Cordopatri, afraid of Mafia vengeance, now has a 24-hour armed guard provided by the government.

She hardly had time to savor that victory when a struggle began with the government. Under law, she was supposed to pay an inheritance tax for the land, about $80,000. She refused, saying the Mafia had scared off anyone from working the olive grove and there was no way to harvest the olives.

"We want to pay," she said, "But the government cannot provide security to work the land. Why should Italians pay taxes when livelihood and land are off-limits to them?"

Last year, she undertook a hunger strike to protest the tax, and officials agreed to delay payment. Last fall, Baroness Cordopatri and a cousin, Angelica Rago, went to pick the olives themselves. They needed machinery to complete the job, but have been unable to find anyone to lease them a harvester.

"It is not enough to put a few criminals in jail," she said. "People in Calabria must believe they are safe from the Mafia. That is what my fight is about. If I can work my land, then it means that the reign of terror is nded. If I cannot, it means the Mafia is still winning. It should be the Mafiosi who live under guard, not me."

She visited Rome last week for a series of television interviews. She does not believe it will do any good. "Things in Italy do not change," she said. "Our problem is 30 years old, and no one ever lifted a finger to help. Still, I will spend the rest of my days fighting. To do otherwise would be abandoning my brother."

COMING UP

A major dream of China's Soviet-trained engineering corps and a symbol of Chinese communism's triumph over nature — some say its arrogance — is becoming a reality. But problems underscore its precarious future.

Paris Moves Toward New NATO Role

French Are Prepared To Air Nuclear Issues

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — France, after returning its troops to NATO for the peacekeeping operation in Bosnia, has started taking follow-up steps to rejoin the alliance's peacetime activities, including nuclear consultations, officials in Paris said Tuesday.

Allied representatives will be told at a meeting in Brussels on Wednesday that Paris is prepared to discuss nuclear issues — taboo for decades because of the Gaullist dogma that France's stature and the credibility of its nuclear deterrent depended on staying aloof from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Additionally, a French official said, France intends to announce, probably early next month, that it is resuming its seat in all meetings of NATO defense ministers and will take part fully in routine military planning and not just in crisis areas such as Bosnia.

Compared to the watershed decision last month, when President Jacques Chirac agreed that French forces in Bosnia would operate inside the NATO military command system, these further French steps sound merely formalistic. France has already assigned nearly 200 officers to NATO work, and the alliance itself mothballed its nuclear-planning group two years ago because of the negligible role of nuclear weapons in post-Cold War Europe.

But these latest moves signal an important change in policy in Paris: Instead of trying to challenge the U.S.-led NATO alliance as the basic defense organization for Europe, France has decided to move inside NATO, hoping to create a strong European wing of the alliance that will enhance French influence in security affairs throughout the Continent.

"In effect, Paris is hoping to transpose its ambitions for Euro-defense into NATO," according to a Clinton administration aide. Indeed, French officials have abandoned calls for the European Union to develop its own defense arm.

Instead, Paris now tends to see bodies such as the Western European Union and the French-German Eurocorps as part of a broader European pillar inside NATO.

Germany and most other European countries hack the new French approach, saying that it will guarantee U.S. support in a major crisis and press European members to pool their assets within the alliance so that they can handle Bosnian-sized crises when Washington does not want to get involved.

Still, some NATO hands have doubts. Paris wants more flexible command arrangements so that missions staffed by Europeans are not directly under U.S. control.

For this new-look NATO to get beyond French drawing boards, Washington and other allied capitals will have to be convinced that French leaders have abandoned some chronic anti-American objections to NATO.

Other officials said that Paris, as it downsizes the French Army, has come to see NATO as a U.S. guarantee in case Russia turns nasty and as a link that keeps the French armed services in touch with U.S. military developments.

Having the French trying to wield military influence inside NATO is also more reassuring for smaller European countries than seeing France insist that they depend on a French-led defense system.

The emerging bipartisan consensus was on display Monday in Paris, when two prominent figures in the defense establishment agreed publicly that France had rejoined NATO — in its own interest.

Pierre Lellouche, a Gaullist member of Parliament and Chirac adviser on security issues, and François Heisbourg, a top diplomatic adviser to defense ministers in former Socialist governments and the author of a new book, "For a New Defense Policy," said that they were voicing personal views. In the past, both men have backed NATO and France's special place in it, and now both voice an even more constructive approach that dominates the political elite.

French policy on NATO will probably be explained publicly when Mr. Chirac visits Washington early next month.

Singapore to Base More Planes in Australia

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Lacking space of its own for military training, Singapore may station much of its air force in Australia over the next few years as the two governments expand their defense cooperation.

Officials said Tuesday that Australia was making final details of an arrangement that would enable Singapore to send up to 12 Super Puma helicopters to an army aviation base in northeastern Australia.

They said that Canberra had also approved in principle a plan for about 20 Singaporean A-4 Skyhawk fighter bombers to be based in Australia, although a location had yet to be agreed on.

In 1994, Singapore moved its air force flying training school to Pearce, in Western Australia, stationing 29 jet trainers and 150 servicemen there to take advantage of good year-round weather. Singapore also conducts armored corps training in northeastern Australia, storing tanks and armored personnel carriers there between exercises.

Since the island-state is small, it is short of land and airspace for military training. As a result, Singapore sends its armed forces to train on a regular basis in a number of countries, including Brunei, Taiwan, Thailand, Indonesia and the United States.

Analysts said that Australia, a vast island continent, was a particularly important training partner for the air force because of its proximity and abundant airspace. Darwin, in northern Australia, is only five hours flying time from Singapore.

Since it left the Malaysian federation in 1965, Singapore has adopted a "poison shrimp" policy by building up forces to deter attack and warn any potential aggressor that an attack would be met by counterblows.

Western military analysts say that Singapore's air force is probably the strongest in Southeast Asia. It includes 17 U.S.-made F-16 jet fighters, with 18 more on order; 75 locally upgraded Skyhawks; 38 F-5 fighters; four Hawkeye E-2C airborne early warning planes, and 20 Super Puma armed helicopters.

Increasingly close ties with Australia over a broad spectrum, from security to trade and investment, have paved the way for a wide-ranging bilateral accord, to be called the Singapore-Australia New Partnership.

Officials said that details of the accord would be announced formally on Wednesday when Paul Keating, the Australian prime minister, meets his Singaporean counterpart, Goh Chok Tong.

The partnership agreement is expected to encompass all major aspects of the relationship between the two governments.

It will help to consolidate the increasing integration of Australia in the Asian region, despite its predominantly European population.

Winding up a two-day visit to Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday, Mr. Keating said that rapidly growing ties between Australia and Malaysia, especially in trade and investment, were helping to underpin warmer relations between the two governments after several spats in recent years.

An Australian company, Transfield Shipbuilding Pty., is bidding for a $1.5 billion contract to build 27 advanced naval patrol boats for the Malaysian Navy, one of the largest defense contracts in the region.

After meeting Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, and his cabinet, Mr. Keating said "we talked about developing core shipbuilding technology."

Malaysian officials have said that Transfield is one of the front-runners for the contract because it had offered extensive Malaysian participation in design and construction of the ships.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Jordan-Israel Transport Pact

AMMAN(AFP) — Jordan and Israel signed a wide ranging transport agreement Tuesday under their 1994 peace treaty following lengthy negotiations, officials said.

The accord was signed by Transport Minister Israel Kassar of Israel and his Jordanian counterpart, Samir Kawar, at Tiberias on the Sea of Galilee.

It covers road transport between Jordan, the Palestinian autonomous areas and Israel, in addition to opening air routes linking the Kingdom with the Jewish State. It allows the passage of trucks, tourist buses and private vehicles between the two countries, and it should go into force within a month of its signature.

Meanwhile, four round-trip weekly flights are initially scheduled between Amman and Tel Aviv.

Taiwan-Germany Air Accord

TAIPEI (AFP) — Taiwan's largest air carrier, China Airlines, said Tuesday it had signed an agreement with Germany's Lufthansa Technik to improve its flight safety and maintenance.

China Airlines said it had chosen Lufthansa to "help us improve our aviation management system and consolidate our flight safety." The Taiwan airline said it expected to upgrade its safety and other flight services in two to three years.

China Airlines was last week rated by Taiwan's Civil Aeronautics Administration as having the poorest record of the island's airlines on flight safety. The airline replaced its flag logo with a plum blossom last year to try to win more business.

The new operators of Cambodia's only international airport raised the departure tax by 50 percent to $15, effective Feb. 1. *(AFP)*

Fresh snowfall in India stalled efforts to rescue 3,000 travelers stranded on the biggest highway in Jammu and Kashmir state, the Press Trust of India said. *(Reuters)*

Correction

An Agence France-Presse dispatch in Tuesday's editions about the Basilica of Saint Francis incorrectly identified its location. It is in the Italian town of Arezzo.

DEATH NOTICE

Leslie Claire Lincks
beloved daughter of Madeline V. Shapiro of Paris and Houlgate and the late John F. Lincks, died Jan. 10, 1996, in Los Angeles at the age of 53 years. Private burial will take place in Akron, Ohio.

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'Chilling' Bumper Sticker in Israel

Slogan Considered a Veiled Threat Against Peres

Agence France-Presse

JERUSALEM — Israeli police are investigating the appearance of bumper stickers implicitly threatening Prime Minister Shimon Peres with death.

The bumper stickers read "Shalom Haver 2," or Goodbye Friend 2, a reference to the phrase used by President Bill Clinton in response to the assassination of Mr. Peres's predecessor, Yitzhak Rabin, by a rightist Jewish extremist.

The phrase became a prominent pro-peace slogan in Israel and more than a million Shalom Haver bumper stickers were sold in the weeks following Mr. Rabin's assassination.

The new sticker uses the same blue lettering on a white background, adding simply the number 2, a clear allusion to Mr. Peres.

The police investigation was opened after a Labor Party deputy, Amir Peretz, sent a letter to Police Chief Assaf Hefetz expressing anger over what he called "the chilling sticker."

"Even if the name does not appear explicitly, the threat against Peres is obvious," he said.

Mr. Peres has been under extraordinary security since Mr. Rabin's murder with police reporting a steady high-level of threats against him by Jewish extremists opposed to the government's peace agreements with the Palestinians.

Rwanda Adopts English as One of Its 3 Languages

Reuters

KIGALI, Rwanda — Rwanda adopted English on Tuesday as its third official language in addition to Kinyarwanda and French, weakening the Francophone grip on central Africa.

Rwandan radio said the Parliament in this former Belgian colony voted to ammend the constitution to include English as an official language. The Tutsi rebels, who seized power in 1994, are largely English-speaking.

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THE AMERICAS

Swastikas and Hate Music: Skinhead Subculture Steps Up Racist Violence

By Serge F. Kovaleski
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A leader of a neo-Nazi skinhead group that painted swastikas and anti-Semitic slogans on synagogues in two Boston suburbs and chased young black girls with baseball bats was sentenced last year to 46 months in prison.

About 700 skinheads attended "white power" concerts New Year's Eve in Cleveland, and Portland, Oregon, featuring such bands as Aggravated Assault and Intimidation One. And later this month in Huntington Beach, California, two racists will go on trial for the shooting death of a black man who was walking to a carry-out restaurant.

Since emerging in the United States in the mid-1980s, racist skinheads have become a pervasive and troubling social phenomenon. Over the last eight years, at least 40 murders have been attributed to them, 34 of them since 1990, according to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Racist skinheads also have been held responsible for thousands of assaults, firebombings and desecrations.

They are teenage and 20-something toughs. Their outward trademarks are cropped hair, flight jackets, swastikas and other supremacist insignia, and steel-toed boots. Their subculture of bigotry, aimed at racial and religious minorities and homosexuals, is loosely derived from Third Reich philosophy, fueled by heavy beer drinking and throbbing music on themes of racial separatism.

At the same time that violent attacks by race-based skinheads have increased, there have been mounting confrontations between racist and nonracist skinheads.

Hate watchdog groups say that the availability of firearms in the United States has made racist skinheads here among the most dangerous segment, along with those in Germany, of the widespread movement that began in Europe.

American racist skinheads, who increasingly are also targeting immigrants, are considered the most violent segment of the American extreme right.

"In general, skinheads have replaced the Ku Klux Klan as the most violent edge of the organized racist movement and the far right as a whole," said Floyd R. Cochran, a former national spokesman for Aryan Nations in Hayden Lake, Idaho. Mr. Cochran turned against the white supremacist movement three years ago and now monitors racism.

"The violence, however, does not tend to be organized," he said. "It tends to be sporadic and committed by skinheads who become intoxicated on alcohol and hate music and act upon those feelings."

These skinheads have come under increased scrutiny following the racially motivated murders last month of a black couple in Fayetteville, North Carolina, near Fort Bragg. The victims were shot in the head at close range while strolling down a dirt road just after midnight.

Three white soldiers, who told police they were neo-Nazi skinheads and had set out that night to harass blacks after drinking at a local strip bar, have been charged in the killings. One of the suspects, Private First Class James Burmeister, 20, kept a large Nazi flag draped over his bed and white supremacist literature in his room off-post.

The slayings prompted the U.S. Army to investigate extremism in its ranks worldwide. A report is due March 1. Fort Bragg launched its own inquiry into the 82d Airborne Division, where the three suspects were assigned, and found seven more soldiers it determined were racist skinheads.

The deepest rift within the skinhead subculture has occurred between the racist skinheads and the nonracist, or "traditional," skinheads, who include a wide range of minorities and are generally less chauvinistic toward women. The nonracists disparagingly refer to the racists as "boneheads," who in turn consider their foes "race traitors."

For the nonracists, the appeal of the skinhead lifestyle lies in its hard-edged regalia, camaraderie and brand of music: mainly "ska," which is similar to reggae, and "oi," which sounds somewhat like punk. Their music is devoid of racist lyrics and mostly apolitical.

"Calling all skinheads Nazis is like a Klansman calling all black people muggers," said a 25-year old nonracist skinhead from Washington who gave his name as Wingnut, and who is half black and was adopted as a child by black parents.

"It's a bogus stereotype," he said.

Many nonracist skinheads are fiercely patriotic and sport American flags on their jackets.

"The American flag to a skinhead is the most important thing you can have," said Robyn Kendall, 24, a nonracist skinhead in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, publisher of a booklet about her skinhead peers, titled "These Boots."

"It is worn on your arm with the star side forward; you never wear anything above it," she said. "It's just ridiculous that there are skinheads who are neo-Nazis," she added. "Didn't we beat that, didn't we kill that one in World War II?"

Nonracist skinheads have earned reputations for violence when dealing with their racist counterparts, who they say are too incorrigible to understand the evils of bigotry.

"I hate Nazis. If I see one of them I try kicking him, giving him the boot," said Bobby Mahoney, 18, a nonracist skinhead from Alexandria, Virginia.

The enmity between the two camps, often ignited by drinking, has sometimes turned deadly. In August 1992, for instance, a pair of neo-Nazi skinheads in Olympia, Washington, stabbed and beat to death a 17-year-old, nonracist skinhead who was part Asian and part white.

Another Dole Gallops Into the Fray

Senator's Wife Campaigns Hard to Upend Tradition

By Katharine Q. Seelye
Washington Post Service

GRUNDY CENTER, Iowa — Elizabeth Hanford Dole, who is carrying the flag for her husband's presidential campaign across the United States, has asked each of her hosts at each of her stops to introduce her with the same set piece.

After her résumé, including service as secretary of transportation and secretary of labor, the introduction hails her achievements as president of the American Red Cross. It concludes by noting that Mrs. Dole is on a one-year leave to campaign and that "she plans to return to her post as president upon her husband's election."

Mrs. Dole, who has been married for 20 years to Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, the leading candidate for the Republican nomination, puts it this way: "There would be two President Doles if Bob is elected. He will be president of the United States and I'll be president of the Red Cross."

It is not the traditional script for a candidate's wife. As she campaigns for her husband, Mrs. Dole seems also to be campaigning for herself — and for her desire to upend the more than 200-year-old expectation that the first lady will stay home.

If she has her way, Mrs. Dole, 59, who wrote a book in 1988 with her husband titled "Unlimited Partners," would be the first to work full time at her own career outside the White House. She would earn the same $200,000 she made before she took her leave.

If Hillary Rodham Clinton, who offered voters the much-criticized two-for-one deal in the 1992 campaign, pushed the edge of the envelope in redefining the role of first lady, Mrs. Dole is bursting the envelope altogether.

She is at once reassuring the public that she would not spend her time acting as an unelected policy setter and at the same time is trying to prepare the country for her plan. When she is introduced at each stop, her host dutifully reads that Mrs. Dole is "a nationally recognized humanitarian and one of the world's most admired women, according to a Gallup poll."

It is a delicate act, coming at a time when Mrs. Clinton, who many see as helping blaze a trail for other independent, career-minded women in the White House, is under congressional investigation and extraordinary public scrutiny.

And while some may see Mrs. Dole's proposal as courageous and refreshing, it could also create her own set of problems and potential conflicts of interest.

But at Mrs. Dole's "town meetings," in which she talks about her "mission" at the Red Cross, she takes no questions from the public. In a brief interview, she deflected questions about her perceptions of the role of first lady.

"It's what you make of it," Mrs. Dole said in the interview between a series of appearances across eastern Iowa. "There's no job description. I think each person puts her — and maybe eventually his — own imprimatur on it."

Ruth Mandel, director of the Eagleton Institute of Politics at Rutgers University, cautioned that as Senator Dole pursues his party's nomination, reporters are likely to turn up the heat on Mrs. Dole, whose long career has left a trail of public policy decisions and private financial transactions that flared briefly as a campaign issue in 1988 but faded after Mr. Dole dropped his bid for president. Already, the New Yorker magazine, in its Jan. 22 issue, suggested that Mrs. Dole had benefited financially from special treatment because of Mr. Dole's political activities.

Mrs. Dole, who demonstrates an executive personality in the extremely tight ship she runs on the campaign trail, has never made a secret of her own political aspirations. She has told friends for years that she hoped some day to be married to the president, if not become vice president herself.

Even with her ambition on her sleeve, Mrs. Dole, a native of Salisbury, North Carolina, who exudes Southern gentility, has managed through nearly three decades in public life to appear less threatening than many other women. This is a woman who graduated from Duke University in 1958 as both Phi Beta Kappa and May Queen and whom President Lyndon B. Johnson once called a "sugar-coated steel magnolia." After a stint at Oxford University, she earned a degree in education at Harvard and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1965, one of 25 women in a class of 550.

A number of voters who listened to Mrs. Dole in the small east-Iowa communities she visited in the last few days said they liked the idea of her pursuing her own career outside the White House, if only to keep her out of the policy arenas that proved so difficult for Mrs. Clinton.

Men were less inclined than women to think that Mrs. Dole's working was a good idea. "A man needs a wife," said Vernon C. Hoffman, 76, a farmer in Independence. "But she makes a real good appearance."

Dole strategists call Mrs. Dole the campaign's "secret weapon," but they assert that they are not deliberately trying to push a comparison between her and Mrs. Clinton.

"It's almost inevitable that there is a comparison, and in any comparison like that, Elizabeth Dole is going to come out wonderfully well," said William Lacy, Mr. Dole's deputy campaign manager. "But people will select the President on the basis of the two candidates, and that's Dole versus Clinton."

Luke Frazza/Agence France-Presse

Bill Clinton singing "We Shall Overcome" with Dexter Scott King, son of the Reverend Martin Luther King, and Mr. King's widow, Coretta Scott King, in Atlanta on the holiday honoring the civil rights leader.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republican Senator Quits, Citing Budget

AUGUSTA, Maine — Senator William S. Cohen, who has represented Maine in Washington since 1973, said Tuesday he would not seek a fourth Senate term. He called the budget stalemate the last straw.

Mr. Cohen, a moderate Republican, becomes the 13th senator, the most ever, not to seek re-election; the previous record was 12, in 1898.

He said he wanted to "explore a variety of new challenges," with an emphasis on international trade, but he gave no specifics.

"Serving Maine in the U.S. Senate has been the greatest honor of my life," he said, "and I have tried in every way to be worthy of the trust and faith Maine people have placed in me."

"The recent budget stalemate in Washington over the past several weeks has been instrumental in crystalizing this issue for me," he added.

In a telephone interview afterward, Mr. Cohen dismissed speculation that he might become Senate Bob Dole's presidential running-mate. He said the Kansas senator would be better off with a vice presidential candidate with broader appeal.

Mr. Cohen, 55, long somewhat of a maverick among Republicans, was criticized by some in his party and some Maine residents for being the only Republican senator to vote against the party's original budget bill last fall. He also has supported the right to an abortion, along with legislation to stop violence against women.

Mr. Cohen was elected to the U.S. House in 1972 and was re-elected twice. He was elected to the Senate in 1978 and was re-elected in 1984 and 1990.

As a freshman congressman, he served on the House committee that recommended the impeachment of President Richard Nixon before Mr. Nixon's 1974 resignation from the presidency.

Mr. Cohen anguished over the vote, calling it "the most difficult decision of my life." He then cast his lot against Mr. Nixon. *(AP)*

Congress Antes Up

WASHINGTON — While cutting the budget for most other agencies, Congress has given the National Institutes of Health an increase of 5.8 percent, after Republicans concluded that biomedical research was an engine of economic growth.

A bill signed by President Bill Clinton provides $11.94 billion for the institutes in the current fiscal year, an increase of $655 million from the $11.28 billion spent last year and $175 million more than he requested.

The increase won strong support from lawmakers of both parties. The institutes finance biomedical research on their own campus and at universities around the country. *(NYT)*

On to the '97 Budget

WASHINGTON — Those federal budget watchers who cringed last year at the thought of a political train wreck between the White House and Congress over the 1996 spending bills are not going to want to hear this. Under a timetable set out by law, President Clinton is supposed to submit his budget request for 1997 in less than three weeks.

Nearly four months into the federal government's 1996 fiscal year, many of the agencies and departments are still without budgets for the year because the Clinton administration and Republican congressional leaders cannot agree on a broader plan to balance the budget by 2002. And if current positions hold, negotiations over the 1997 budget will be no easier than the wrangling over the 1996 spending plan.

"The other budget train has not even left the station," said Representative Robert Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. "But we really have a demand to get the 1997 budget over with as quickly as possible, because coming up is an election year where both the president and Congress will be tied up with campaigning.

"But all my intelligence tells me that the administration has not even begun to focus on 1997."

Neither have the Republicans.

"It is impossible to even think about 1997 until we get through this," said Representative John Kasich, Republican of Ohio, chairman of the House Budget Committee and a lead negotiator in the budget talks with the White House. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Andrew Fruchter, an astronomer, on the latest discovery made with the Hubble Space Telescope: "We now find there are as many galaxies in the sky as there are stars in our own galaxy." *(NYT)*

AMERICAN TOPICS

Taxidermy and Ecology: A Fish Tale

Taxidermists are turning to acrylic reproductions of fish in order to stay in business despite catch-and-release regulations. The reproductions are so accurate that it's hard to tell them from the real thing.

Cabe Loring, a sports fisherman from Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, said conservation-minded fishermen appreciate the chance to conserve fish while showing their stuff. "You have a record of what you caught," he told The AP. He buys only reproductions of fish he catches.

The reproductions are often based on photographs fishermen take before releasing their catch back to nature.

Bob Davis, owner of the Catch-And Release Supply Co. in Fort Myers, Florida, has developed more than 2,500 molds of sea creatures, from hog snapper to killer whale, that he sells to taxidermists around the country.

In most cases, the molds are cast from real fish to capture the muscle definition, scales and body indentation. The finished mold is airbrushed. Mr. Davis charges about $10 per inch for the final product.

Mike Pusateri, of Mike's Taxidermy in Port Clinton, Ohio, says a popular mold is of a "world record largemouth bass that's more than 20 pounds."

Short Takes

The National Automobile Dealers Association says the average new car or light truck sold for $20,270 during the first 10 months of 1995. The average used vehicle sold by franchised dealers went for $10,980.

Sheryl Allen, a Republican state legislator in Utah, says she favors the death penalty but plans to introduce legislation to ban execution by firing squad, saying this gives the state a Wild West image. "We can do this differently, in a more civilized way," she said. Her bill would not affect the execution of the convicted child killer John Albert Taylor, who chose a firing squad over lethal injection for his execution on Jan 26.

Researchers at Cornell University in New York have designed a model of the molecular arrangement of the web of the golden orb-weaver spider, showing it is as strong as Kevlar, a fiber used in boat sails and bullet-proof vests. However, Kevlar entails the use of concentrated sulfuric acid and is not biodegradable, while the spider's silk-making process is less environmentally damaging, according to Lynn Jelinski, a Cornell biophysicist. She said scientists hope to mimic the spider's system with genetic engineering that could produce a marketable fiber.

Among the signs that Keiko the whale is thriving in his new home at the Oregon Coast Aquarium is his huge appetite. The star of the movie "Free Willy" ate 100 pounds of fresh fish the day after his 20-hour plane trip from his old home in a Mexico City amusement park. Five days later, the three and a half-ton whale was eating 200 pounds of fish, the most his trainers had ever seen him eat. Handlers hope to increase the intake to 300 pounds.

International Herald Tribune

White House Sets New Budget Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House said Tuesday that it expected talks between President Bill Clinton and Republican leaders of Congress on the budget impasse to resume Wednesday, as scheduled.

"We expect them all here tomorrow afternoon," said the White House spokesman, Michael McCurry.

Staff members at the White House and Capitol Hill laid the groundwork Monday for the resumption, he said.

Talks broke off last Wednesday in what both sides called a "suspension" to re-evaluate their positions.

The House speaker, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, said Monday that Republicans might give up on negotiations to end the budget stalemate if no agreement was reached this week with Mr. Clinton.

Mr. McCurry said the White House was "encouraged" that Republicans appeared to be ready to drop their insistence that a rise in the federal debt ceiling be tied to getting a budget deal. He was referring to comments made Sunday by the House Budget Committee chairman, John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, who said Republicans would be wrong to prevent the Treasury from raising the $4.9 trillion debt ceiling.

"They've already indicated publicly that they're not going to play games with the debt ceiling issue," Mr. McCurry said.

Mr. McCurry said Mr. Clinton believes the two sides could get a budget deal if Republicans drop their insistence on a "fundamental restructuring" of the Medicare medical insurance program for the elderly.

He said Mr. Clinton would spend Tuesday afternoon working on his State of the Union speech, and was doing so under the assumption that there would be a deal.

Meanwhile, Senate Republican freshman were embarking Tuesday on an eight-city tour to carry the message that the party will stick to its promises to balance the budget, cut taxes and change the welfare system.

"The purpose of this trip is to emphasize, after one year in office, our steadfast determination to fulfill the mandate of the 1994 election," said James Inhofe of Oklahoma, president of the freshman class. *(Reuters, AP)*

High Court Restricts Air Crash Compensation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — People cannot win monetary awards for loss of companionship when relatives die in airline crashes over international waters, the Supreme Court ruled Tuesday.

In a case stemming from the 1983 downing of a Korean airliner by the Soviet Union, the justices ruled unanimously that federal law allows compensation only for financial losses in such cases.

The 1929 Warsaw Convention treaty covering international air disasters leaves it to each country to decide what kinds of lawsuits will be allowed, Justice Antonin Scalia wrote for the court. In cases where a crash occurred over international water, U.S. lawsuits are governed by the Death on the High Seas Act, which allows damages only for "pecuniary loss," Justice Scalia said.

The case involves a lawsuit against Korean Air Lines by the mother and sister of Muriel Kole, who was among 269 people killed in the Sept. 1, 1983, disaster. A federal court found the airline guilty of willful misconduct because its jet had strayed into Soviet air space before it was shot down. The Warsaw Convention limits damages in international airline crashes to $75,000 per passenger, but sets no limit for injuries or deaths caused by an airline's willful misconduct.

Mrs. Kole's mother, Muriel Mahalek of Brooklyn, New York, and sister, Marjorie Zicherman of Swampscott, Massachusetts, sued the airline in New York.

A trial jury awarded Mrs. Mahalek $28,000 and Mrs. Zicherman $70,000 for loss of companionship, plus other damages. The 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals set aside the awards for loss of companionship.

In other rulings Tuesday, the court:

•Rejected an appeal by two generic drug manufacturers and let stand a ruling that said the former Burroughs Wellcome Co. was entitled to five patents for AZT, the primary drug for treating AIDS. The court turned away the argument that the company should not receive exclusive patents because some testing was done at the National Institutes of Health.

•Refused to shield Ford Motor Co. from being sued in a New Hampshire court for selling a car without an air bag before federal law required the equipment.

•Rejected an appeal and let stand the government policy of fining broadcasters for airing indecent programs at certain times of the day.

Away From Politics

•**Governor Jim Edgar of Illinois** commuted the death sentence of Guinevere Garcia, stopping what would have been only the second execution of a woman since capital punishment was resumed in the United States in 1977. Mrs. Garcia, who now faces life in prison, had suffered sexual and physical abuse in childhood. She had rejected all appeals and asked to die by lethal injection, but her case had drawn international attention from human rights groups who said she was not competent to make her own life-or-death decision. *(Reuters)*

•**Deaths from infectious diseases** rose 58 percent between 1980 and 1992, with the AIDS virus, respiratory diseases and blood infections the main causes, government scientists said. The increase made infectious diseases the third-leading killer of Americans, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reported. *(AP)*

•**Endeavour's crew** hauled aboard its second satellite in four days, plucking a NASA science probe from a 190-mile-high orbit. A Japanese astronaut, Koichi Wakata, maneuvered the shuttle's 50-foot robot arm to capture the $10 million satellite, two days after it was released to collect data. *(AP)*

•**Boston fire fighters on ladders** broke windows in a 10-story office building and ran through smoky stairwells and halls to rescue office workers during a fire that reached seven alarms. Two people, including a fire fighter, were taken to a hospital for smoke inhalation before the fire was brought under control. *(AP)*

•**An 11-year-old girl digging** a snow tunnel with friends died after it collapsed on top of her, state police said in Conklin, New York. Crystal Barber, playing with two friends in front of her house, had burrowed about five feet into the snowbank when it caved in, covering her with 3 feet of snow. *(AP)*

ASIA

4 GIs Might Be In North Korea

To U.S., They're Deserters

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon on Tuesday released the names of four former U.S. soldiers it believes are living in North Korea, including one it thinks appears in a photograph published this week by a South Korean newspaper.

The four were identified as Private Larry A. Abshier, Corporal Jerry W. Parrish, Private James Dresnok and Sergeant Robert Jenkins. Their hometowns and other details were not available. All were reported to have deserted their units in South Korea in the 1960s.

A Pentagon spokeswoman, Beverly Baker, said U.S. officials believe the photograph in the Chosun Ilbo newspaper depicts Mr. Jenkins. The newspaper said the man in the picture was an American prisoner of war from the Korean War who was acting in a North Korean movie.

She said Pentagon investigators believe that Mr. Abshier and Mr. Dresnok also were in the movie. She said the Pentagon did not have a copy of the film.

Ms. Baker said two other American soldiers who deserted to North Korea, in 1979 and 1982, are reported to have died. She identified them as Private Joseph White and Ryan Sup Chung, whose rank was not given.

Separate from the four defectors, the Pentagon is pursuing unconfirmed intelligence leads from the late 1980s that as many as 11 Americans taken prisoner in the Korean War were still alive in the North. Their names are not known. The Pentagon has not commented publicly on this information before.

The identities of the four defectors were established through analysis of photographs apparently connected to their participation in the North Korean movie, said one U.S. official, who is closely involved in accounting for troops missing from the Korean War and spoke on condition of anonymity.

The black-and-white movie, apparently filmed over several years in the early 1980s, portrays North Korea's counterintelligence efforts during the Korean War. The title is variously translated as "Nameless Heroes" or "Unknown Hero."

U.S. officials have not ruled out the possibility that a small number of POWs may still be held in North Korea.

A Feb. 2, 1989, U.S. military intelligence report said a North Korean defector had reported that 11 U.S. POWs were working as English teachers and translators at North Korea's military's foreign language school in the capital, Pyongyang. The report said the 11 were not allowed to travel freely.

Jim Coles, a U.S. military spokesman in Seoul, on Sunday dismissed as "totally false" reports in the South Korean news media that the U.S. government had confirmed that North Korea was still holding American POWs.

About 8,100 Americans are officially listed as unaccounted for from the Korean War.

North Korea denies holding any American captives.

Fernando Sepe Jr./The Associated Press

MANILA CLEANUP — Demolition crews tearing down illegal stalls and shanties near a mosque Tuesday after reports of rising criminal activity in the area.

Cuts Seen In Chinese Military

Reuters

BEIJING — China is proposing to cut 500,000 troops from its armed forces, the largest in the world, to focus more funds on economic development now that the Cold War is over, sources with military links said on Tuesday.

The plan to trim the 3 million-member military needs the approval of Jiang Zemin, chairman of the Central Military Commission and Communist Party chief, a Chinese source said.

The People's Liberation Army faced a proposal to cut its strength by 500,000 to 2.5 million, but no timetable had been agreed, a Western diplomat said.

How the cuts would be distributed among army, navy and air force was also not known.

"The international situation has changed," the Chinese source said, adding that, "our relations with Russia are good."

The source said the planned cut would allow China to focus on economic development instead of a military buildup.

China slashed its People's Liberation Army by nearly 25 percent in the late 1980s, to 3.199 million in 1990 from 4.238 million in 1987.

BRIEFLY ASIA

Manila and Singapore Restore Full Ties After Maid's Hanging

MANILA — The Philippines and Singapore restored full diplomatic ties Tuesday to end a bitter dispute over the hanging of a Philippine maid, which nearly caused a break in relations.

Eight months after the furor erupted, President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines announced the appointment of new ambassadors by each country, signaling the lifting of a ban by Manila on sending domestics to work in the island-state.

"This exchange attests to the fact we have definitely placed Philippines-Singapore diplomatic relations back on the right track," Mr. Ramos said. "Our bilateral relations are now considered normalized."

Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon said the government was lifting "very soon" — definitely this month — its ban on Filipinas working as maids in Singapore. He said the ban on sending workers overseas had not been effective because workers often found ways to evade the ban without being traced. *(Reuters)*

Janata Chief Quits Parliament

NEW DELHI — The president of India's main opposition party, the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, resigned his seat Tuesday in the lower house of Parliament, Indian news agencies reported.

The politician, L.K. Advani, was among seven senior political leaders charged earlier Tuesday by India's federal police in connection with an $18 million bribery scandal.

The Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Advani as saying that charges against him were "baseless and motivated" but he was resigning to back his campaign against corruption. An election is expected in April. *(Reuters)*

Chun Doo Hwan's Trial Set

SEOUL — South Korea's former President Chun Doo Hwan, charged with accepting 215.95 billion won ($273 million) in bribes while in office, will stand trial on Feb. 5, court officials said Tuesday.

A three-judge panel will try Mr. Chun along with five of his former aides, they said. Former President Roh Tae Woo is already on trial on graft charges. *(Reuters)*

VOICES From Asia

Ahmad Kamil Jaafar, secretary-general of the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, as Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad said it was premature to have Australia join the seven-member Association of South East Asian Nations: "ASEAN's basic concept will be undermined if we open up the parameters of ASEAN now." *(AFP)*

President Lee Teng-hui of Taiwan on the future of relations between the island and China: "The next four years will be filled with challenges and crises, but also full of opportunities. It will also determine whether Taiwan's fate is to surrender, to be reunified or lead in the reunification process." *(Reuters)*

Hisbashi Owada, Japan's chief delegate to the United Nations, on Japan's role in the body: "It must become more actively engaged in the creation of the consolidation of world peace and prosperity." *(Reuters)*

Murayama Is Easily Re-elected Party Leader

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Tomiichi Murayama, who resigned unexpectedly as Japan's prime minister this month, has been re-elected chairman of the ruling coalition's Socialist Party.

Mr. Murayama, 71, easily defeated his only opponent, a little-known legislator, Tadatoshi Akiba, by 57,591 votes to 10,440 in the balloting Sunday and Monday by members of the Social Democratic Party.

When he announced his resignation Jan. 5, Mr. Murayama said he was too exhausted to continue leading the country, but said he was eager to direct the Socialists' plans to disband and regroup under a new name in alliance with other "liberal" forces.

"I will give every effort to building a new political force as quickly as possible — a political party that is capable of taking on the reins of government," Mr. Murayama said at a press conference Tuesday after his re-election.

Socialist legislators have been discussing, with no results, the idea of a new party for more than a year.

Under one scenario being discussed, the Socialists would merge in May or June with a smaller party in the coalition, the New Party Sakigake.

Mr. Murayama would step down as chairman in favor of the Sakigake leader, former Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura.

The mass-circulation Yomiuri Shimbun reported that the two parties would shortly set up a consultative body before forming a special council to work out the name, leadership and policies of the new party.

The left-leaning party is known in Japanese as the Japan Socialist Party, but it insists on being called in English the Social Democratic Party — an indication of longstanding ideological splits.

Socialists used to oppose the U.S.-Japan military alliance and insist that Japan's military was unconstitutional. But the party reversed those views and almost all of its other longtime policies after Mr. Murayama became prime minister in 1994 in a coalition with the conservative Liberal Democratic Party.

The party continues as part of the coalition under Mr. Murayama's successor as prime minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party.

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QUALIFICATIONS OF DEVELOPERS JERUSALEM INTERNATIONAL YMCA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The YMCA of the USA ["YMCA/USA"] is seeking information regarding the qualifications of interested developers in connection with the proposed development of a landmark five acre site (the "Site") adjoining on the westerly side the existing Jerusalem International YMCA complex, an historic structure located on King David Street in West Jerusalem.

The project includes: (1) underground sports and other public YMCA facilities; (2) a 55-room hotel annex; (3) retail, commercial, restaurant and/or professional office space; (4) a conference center; and (5) a 900-space underground parking facility.

The selected developer will be required to provide (a) a "turnkey" buildout of the entire project in accordance with detailed plans and specifications to be furnished by YMCA/USA, as well as excavation and construction of all electric, HVAC, sewerage, road, traffic, landscaping and other common facilities, and (b) an additional sum, to be used as an endowment for project maintenance and programs. In exchange, YMCA/USA proposes to provide the selected developer with a long-term (100 or more year) lease of a portion of the Site for the construction, at his risk and for his benefit, of approximately 25,000-27,000 square meters of low-rise, high quality housing. In order to preserve the "look and feel" of this historic complex and minimize disruption of public activity during construction, YMCA/USA desires that the project, and the residential areas, be developed concurrently and by a single contractor. Final zoning approval for the entire project, including the residential portion, is expected shortly.

To be considered to develop this project, please contact Christopher M. Mould, Jerusalem Development Project Manager, YMCA of the USA, 101 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606. Phone: 312-269-0592, Fax: 312-977-0911. Interested developers will receive a brochure further describing the project, together with a Request for Information ["RFI"] intended to elicit information concerning the experience, structure, financial condition and other qualifications of potential developers. RFIs are requested to be completed and returned not later than February 29, 1996.

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EUROPE

5 Socialist Leaders Maneuver for Papandreou's Post

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATHENS — Socialist rivals staked claims on Tuesday to replace Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, who resigned Monday because of his health problems.

Five leading Socialists made public Tuesday their intention to run for the post. They include the two top contenders: former Industry Minister Costas Simitis and Defense Minister Gerasimos Arsenis.

"It is our responsibility to keep our party united," Mr. Simitis said, adding that Mr. Papandreou's resignation had "opened new horizons for the country."

The other candidates are the interior minister and acting prime minister, Akis Tsochadzopoulos; a former deputy prime minister, Yoannis Haralambopoulos; and a former defense minister, Yannis Charalambopoulos.

The president of the Parliament, Apostolos Kaklamanis, was expected to announce his intention Wednesday.

News of Mr. Papandreou's resignation caused the Athens Stock Exchange to rise for a second day. It was up 16.09 points, or 1.72 percent, to close at 951.99.

The resignation does not necessarily mean that Mr. Papandreou will cease to influence his party.

"This is not the end of politics," said Telemachos Hytiris, Mr. Papandreou's spokesman. He said that Mr. Papandreou would retain his seat as a deputy and his post as head of the governing Panhellenic Socialist Movement, or Pasok, which he founded in 1974.

Mr. Hytiras also did not rule out Mr. Papandreou's eventual return to the post of prime minister, saying that "this possibility always exist."

Doctors doubt, however, that Mr. Papandreou, who has been hospitalized since Nov. 20, will ever recover enough to resume his duties.

He underwent a minor surgical procedure Tuesday to remove excess fluid from his lungs, and his breathing and kidney functions are being periodically supported by machines.

Political maneuvering has been intense since Mr. Papandreou entered the hospital. Mr. Simitis is said to have a lock on about 65 votes in the 170-member Socialist group but a fierce battle is expected. Some Socialists want a single round of voting when the parliamentary group meets Thursday. Others want a series of elimination rounds.

One question plaguing the party is whether rival camps will hold together and accept the result of the vote.

Politicians say that regardless of who succeeds Mr. Papandreou, no one will match his flamboyant personality, charismatic style and exceptional political instincts.

He attracted passionate followers, who referred to him as a god. He could always appeal directly to the left in the countryside to bring rival Socialist factions to heel.

After fighting for his life for the past eight weeks, Mr. Papandreou announced his resignation Monday. He had gone to the hospital with pneumonia but then his lungs and kidneys failed.

His decision to resign was the only way to ensure a smooth change of power and let the Socialists serve out their full term until 1997.

"The whole change of guard in Greek politics will elicit relief from the EU and the United States," said Thanos Veremis, head of the Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy. "Politics will become more predictable in Greece, the factor of unpredictability will diminish," he added. That, he said, was likely to be a welcome change for Greece's partners. *(Reuters, AP)*

Mujahidin Threat Still Real in Bosnia

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

ZENICA, Bosnia-Herzegovina — In a factory parking lot on the outskirts of the grimy industrial city of Zenica, a huge explosion ripped through a car last month, shattering the plant windows and killing one man while wounding seven.

The victims, according to sources in Zenica, in central Bosnia, were Islamic "freedom fighters," or mujahidin, the foreign volunteers who have backed the mostly Muslim Bosnian army since war erupted here in 1992. Some of them were working on a car bomb, the sources said, and it went off.

While only a mistake, the explosion Dec. 18 at the Vatrostalna factory, which is used as the mujahidin headquarters in Bosnia, demonstrated the threat these men could pose for NATO troops who are deploying in Bosnia in an attempt to bring peace. The blast underscored NATO's fears that some of these fighters might turn their fire on the international force — although in this instance the bomb apparently was meant for Croatian forces.

All the foreign Islamic fighters are supposed to be out of Bosnia by Friday as part of the peace accord that was reached in Dayton, Ohio, in November. NATO officers have reported that scores already have left; most recently, an estimated 130 were departing for Croatia over the weekend in a five-bus convoy that was met by Croatian troops in full combat gear. A British colonel in the region expressed belief it was the last batch.

Monday, however, more than a dozen armed Islamic fighters were seen driving around the back roads near their old headquarters. Another half-dozen well-armed men, who appeared to be Middle Easterners with beards, skullcaps and turbans, manned a house across the way. Bosnian and Western sources said they believe these men will stay, thereby defying the letter of the Dayton deal.

"Some have left and some haven't," said a U.S. Army officer in the area. "Some of them have pretty much gone underground, waiting to see what happens. But we're not seeing much aggressive action. We consider them a passive threat."

In an apparent attempt to fulfill the Dayton terms, the Bosnian Army occupied the Vatrostalna factory during the weekend and moved out scores of the Islamic fighters who had been based there for more than three years. Monday, military police guarded the facility and refused to let several of the mujahidin enter.

■ Prisoner Release Fails Again

For the second time in two days, a planned prisoner release collapsed Tuesday, casting doubt over whether the first major deadline of Bosnia's peace accord can be fully met by week's end, The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo.

Under the peace accord, by Friday all three sides are to have their troops out of a buffer zone surrounding front lines, all foreign forces are to have left the country and all prisoners of war are to have been released.

Officials with the NATO-led force tasked with enforcing the peace deal said they expected the withdrawals to be completed on schedule. But they warned that failure to carry out the prisoner releases would set back the peace plan.

An exchange involving about 900 prisoners was to have taken place Monday. But the Bosnian government said it would not cooperate until it learned the fate of more than 20,000 people who disappeared as Serbs swept through Bosnia during the war.

With the government balking, the Serbs and Croats also are holding back their prisoners.

UN Troops Will Disarm Rebel Serbs in Slavonia

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Security Council has created a United Nations peacekeeping force of up to 5,000 troops to supervise the demilitarization of the Serbian-occupied eastern Slavonia region of Croatia and prepare for its eventual return to Zagreb's control.

Eastern Slavonia is the last part of Croatia held by Serbian rebels, who captured the territory in 1991. As part of the U.S.-brokered peace agreement among Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Serbs are to return the area to Croatia after a transition period supervised by a UN force.

The UN resolution, which was passed Monday, calls for augmenting the 1,600 UN peacekeepers in Croatia with as many as 3,400 new troops for an initial period of 12 months.

The force would be charged with demilitarizing eastern Slavonia within 30 days of its deployment and then maintaining peace and security, overseeing the safe return of refugees, establishing temporary police and civil authorities and assisting UN civilian personnel in organizing and running elections.

The action by the 15-nation council marked a victory for the United States, which had tangled with the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, over the eastern Slavonia operation. At issue was whether it should be handled by the United Nations or by an independent multinational force similar to the one that will police neighboring Bosnia.

Mr. Boutros Ghali believes that the UN's four-year attempt to maintain peace in Bosnia failed because its forces never had the authority to be effective. To avoid a repetition of that experience, he had advocated maintaining peace in eastern Slavonia with a heavily armed force under the command of some body other than the United Nations.

Eastern Slavonia was the scene of fierce fighting between Serbs and Croats, and is considered an area ripe for new trouble, especially when the Serbs are called on to surrender their weapons and make way for Croatian control.

So the United States did not want its troops in the NATO force to be involved in the region, and insisted that the mission be placed under UN command.

Last month, those differing views led to a flare up between Mr. Boutros Ghali and the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

President of Israel Cannot Forgive

BONN — President Ezer Weizman of Israel said in a speech here Tuesday that he could not forgive Germany for the crimes of the Third Reich and that Germans must oppose neo-Nazism vigorously.

But Mr. Weizman, in a speech in Hebrew to Parliament, addressed the deputies as "my friends" and thanked Germany for all it had done to help Israel and to foster the peace process with its Arab neighbors.

Mr. Weizman said it was not easy to be in Germany, where he heard "voices crying to me from the earth" from the six million Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

"As president of the state of Israel, I can mourn for them and commemorate them, but I cannot forgive in their name," he told the audience, which included President Roman Herzog and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. *(Reuters)*

EU Urged to Fight U.S. Over Meat Ban

STRASBOURG — The European Union should be prepared to risk a trade fight with the United States to defend an import ban on meat treated with growth hormones, the EU farm commissioner asserted Tuesday.

The commissioner, Franz Fischler of Austria, said in a speech to the European Parliament: "I personally do not think we need these substances."

He said the EU would "have to see how the U.S. reacts," but should take a firm stance. *(Reuters)*

Major Defends Dissident's Ouster

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major of Britain said Tuesday that a Saudi dissident had abused British hospitality by seeking to undermine the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Major defended the decision to deport Mohammed Masari to Dominica in the Caribbean.

The government had acknowledged earlier that Mr. Masari's presence threatened British weapons contracts with Saudi Arabia.

"The United Kingdom has a long and an honorable tradition of protecting those who seek asylum," Mr. Major said. "But if people do abuse that hospitality, then I don't believe that we should ignore that." *(AP)*

Calendar

EU events scheduled Wednesday:

STRASBOURG: The commissioner for relations with other institutions, Marcelino Oreja, meets the foreign trade minister of Sweden, Mats Hellstrom

BRUSSELS: The commissioner for agriculture, Franz Fischler, meets the Irish agriculture minister, Ivan Yates

BRUSSELS: President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland begins visit to Belgium and the European Commission.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

Tim Brakemeier/Agence France-Presse

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel, left, and Mr. Kohl listening to Mr. Weizman.

Italy Is Set For Opening Of Berlusconi Bribery Trial

Agence France-Presse

MILAN — Silvio Berlusconi, a former prime minister of Italy, will go on trial here on corruption charges Wednesday. He faces a sentence of up to five years in prison if found guilty.

Mr. Berlusconi, 59, was not expected to be in court for the opening day, which would be devoted to such technical questions as deciding whether to allow television cameras in the courtroom.

Mr. Berlusconi; his brother Paolo, who faces a trial on other charges, as well; Salvatore Sciascia, financial director of Mr. Berlusconi's Fininvest media group, and seven other people are accused of paying bribes to avoid tax investigations.

Prosecutors charge that from 1989 to the beginning of 1994, representatives of three Fininvest companies and an affiliate paid nearly $240,000 dollars to agents of the tax police.

Prosecutors, relying for their evidence on the minutes of a meeting between senior Fininvest managers, say Mr. Berlusconi must have been aware of the payments.

Mr. Berlusconi denies that, saying he was not informed of all transfers of funds, especially when they were "minimal," and that Fininvest officials had extensive autonomy.

The real offense, Mr. Berlusconi contends, is extortion. He says that corrupt public officials forced Fininvest managers to pay bribes to avoid tax probes.

This trial is among the least of Mr. Berlusconi's worries, however. He is under investigation in more than a half-dozen other matters, some of them much more serious.

The most recent, which opened in November, focuses on the charge that a Fininvest affiliate paid $6 million in October 1991 to Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, who has fled Italy and is living in self-imposed exile in Tunisia.

In addition, the tax authorities are pursuing Mr. Berlusconi on charges that he did not declare a capital gain of $3 million on a land deal between two Fininvest companies.

Bone Find Pushes Back Dawn of Cave Dwellers

Reuters

TOULOUSE, France — Archaeologists said Tuesday that they had discovered signs of civilization dating back 47,000 years, in a cave in southwestern France, making it the earliest evidence of cave-dwelling humans.

French government archaeologists, who had been working secretly on the site in the town of Bruniquel for the last five years, found a burned fragment of a bear's leg bone, which they believe had been cooked by cave dwellers.

"Carbon-14 dating conducted in a Paris laboratory allowed us to establish scientifically that this bone fragment dates back at least 47,000 years," said François Rouzaud, an archaeologist.

"The fact that this bear bone fragment was burned definitely proves the existence of human life," he said. "That means the world's oldest known trace of cave-dwelling human civilization is now in this Bruniquel cave."

Officials said the cave would be closed to the public until the digging had been completed. It is in the same corner of France as the Lascaux caves that house paintings and engravings dating back to about 15,000 B.C.

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INTERNATIONAL

Seeing a Step Toward Statehood, Palestinians Get Election Fever

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

BETHLEHEM, West Bank — This city of stone and its satellite towns are usually sleepy all year except at Christmas, but this week they have become lively laboratories for the birth of Palestinian electoral politics.

In advance of Saturday's balloting for an elected national assembly, caravans of candidates criss-cross the dry hills and valleys near here in search of votes. Hundreds of campaign posters cover storefronts, traffic signs and rural fences. Civic groups and local clans plead for speakers to meet with them before the official end of campaigning on Thursday.

In light of the unusual circumstances of the vote, the campaign is remarkably effervescent. Hardly anyone knows what the powers of the assembly will be, and there is plenty of suspicion it will simply rubber stamp decisions made by Yasser Arafat, the longtime chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Arafat himself is running for president against token opposition, so it is the assembly vote that is creating the most excitement. The Palestinians are also suspended between two authorities — Palestinian and Israeli — while a step-by-step process of negotiating Palestinian independence goes forward and Israel withdraws from parts of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Much of the future of the area and people will be settled by hidden diplomacy and not open elections.

Enthusiasm stems in part from the Palestinian belief that the vote is a step toward gaining a sovereign state. A state is their most cherished goal and in many minds an assembly, whatever its function, is characteristic of a state.

"We will get some idea of just what kind of people we are," said Mahdi Abdel Hadi, a Palestinian political scientist.

"Are we just going to follow blind promises? Vote for friends and family? Vote for ideas? This will be a snapshot of the future Palestine."

The assembly vote provides a wide-angle lens for that kind of picture. In most Palestinian areas, candidates must deal with the extremes of Palestinian society: The coat-and-tie professional, the open shirt merchant, the robed farmer and the ragged shepherd all live in the area. So do village elders speaking in aphorisms, school teachers talking theory, and plenty of youthful rebels, veterans of the 1980s uprising against Israel, pouring out skepticism. There are executive women demanding equal rights and mothers of 10 children demanding schools.

'We will get some idea of just what kind of people we are. Are we just going to follow blind promises? Vote for friends and family? Vote for ideas? This will be a snapshot of the future Palestine.'

This week, everyone seemed to be asking tough questions.

"We have been dissenters for 27 years of Israeli occupation, so it is unlikely we will turn off our dissent suddenly just because we are ruling ourselves," said Maher Alami, editor of the Al Quds newspaper in Jerusalem. Mr. Alami himself was detained by police recently for failing to put a flattering article about Mr. Arafat on the front page.

Mr. Arafat has tried to exercise a measure of control by selecting candidates, but losers of his favor are running anyway. The militant Muslim group Hamas is not taking part in the elections, nor are minor Marxist groups affiliated with the PLO. Each takes issue with Mr. Arafat's compromises with Israel.

In all, about 1.2 million voters will choose among 670 candidates for 88 places in the assembly; 30 are running for four seats representing Bethlehem.

Candidates present a mixed bag of style and substance. Some pledge material gain for their districts. Others try to capitalize on dissatisfaction with the pace of shaking off Israeli rule. Still others campaign against the way Mr. Arafat manages Palestinian political life — although he is never mentioned by name.

The other night, one candidate, Samir Qumsiyeh, took his campaign road show to the countryside. It was part of a 12-hour day of campaigning by car.

Mr. Qumsiyeh is a PLO activist who was expelled from the West Bank in 1972 and fled to Kuwait where he built up a private business. After the Gulf War, he was booted from Kuwait along with tens of thousands of other Palestinians, because of Mr. Arafat's support of Iraq during its invasion of the oil sheikhdom. He returned to his hometown as part of a series of agreements between Israel and the PLO and decided to enter the race.

He failed to get chosen by Mr. Arafat as an official candidate of Fatah, the main PLO faction, but like many other activists decided to run anyway.

Mr. Qumsiyeh is Christian, and Christians are guaranteed two out of four seats available in the Bethlehem region, but he must compete for Muslim as well as Christian votes to win.

The other night, he met with a group of about 150 men in the courtyard of a cinderblock school in the village of Bayad on the outskirts of Bethlehem. After a round of bitter coffee, he told everyone he was running on an honesty platform.

Few questions, however, had to do with his personal honesty. "Will we get athletic facilities?" "Why do the Christians get the same seats as us although they are a minority?" "Why are people who cooperated with Israel in the past permitted to run? (an apparent reference to one candidate known for business dealings with Israel even during the uprising.) "How will we really be able to get along with Israel?" "Aren't you going to be put in jail if you criticize Arafat?"

"There is definitely a gap in sports facilities between town and country, and I will work on that," Mr. Qumsiyeh answered. "Christians get seats to be sure religious interests are represented. But I will be here representing all Palestinians. It is up to you to choose whether collaborators win or not. If Germany and France can get along peacefully after their wars, we can with Israel.

"I will speak up, and I'm sure you will, too," he concluded.

Chechens Hold Off Russians for 2d Day

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

KEMSI-YURT, Russia — A band of vastly outgunned Chechen separatists holding more than 100 hostages again Tuesday battled back thousands of Russian troops who fired every conceivable type of infantry weapon — from howitzers to hand grenades — into the smoldering remains of a settlement near here.

By nightfall, with intense fighting continuing, jets flew constantly over the area, dropping huge flares.

Each side claimed to have badly punished the other, but little could be independently confirmed about the fighting in the village, Pervomayskaya.

On Tuesday night, however, as helicopters ferried wounded Russian soldiers to a makeshift field hospital near Kemsi-Yurt, it was clear that instead of the quick, surgical end that President Boris N. Yeltsin had predicted to the weeklong hostage siege, the operation could turn into a humiliation for the Russian president and his military commanders.

[Masked Chechen gunmen seized a Turkish ferry Tuesday in the port of Trabzon that was bound for Russia, The Associated Press quoted the semiofficial Anatolia news agency as saying.

[The gunmen claimed to have killed one unidentified passenger and threatened to kill a Russian every 10 minutes if the ship did not sail. The reports could not immediately be confirmed.

[Turkish state television reported that 165 people were aboard the ferry — 120 passengers and 45 crew members.]

Separately, Russian security officials said Tuesday that in Grozny, the Chechen capital, rebels had kidnapped all 30 employees of a power substation on the outskirts of town and had driven them to an unknown location.

The Chechen leader, Dzhokar Dudayev, ordered all his forces on alert and Russian troops blocked all access to Chechnya from Dagestan.

"There is nothing good to say," commented a frustrated Oleg Lobov, head of Mr. Yeltsin's National Security Council and his personal representative in Chechnya.

The assault on Pervomayskaya began six days after a band led by Salman Raduyev, a son-in-law of Mr. Dudayev's, seized a hospital with 2,000 people in it in the nearby town of Kizlyar, also in Dagestan, which borders Chechnya. At least 40 people were killed in fighting there.

With a promise of safe passage, the gunmen released most hostages and headed for Chechnya with the rest.

Last Wednesday, Russian forces stopped their convoy of buses at Pervomayskaya, just short of the Chechen border.

The rebels refused to free the hostages without a new guarantee of safe passage home. The Russians brought in thousands of troops and circled the village with tanks and artillery.

Russian officials here, about five kilometers from the village, said that 26 of the hostages had been freed during the two days of fighting, although it was not clear whether they escaped, were rescued by Russian troopers, or were released by their captors.

Casualty figures ranged wildly: Russia says that more than 100 rebels have been killed in the village and that at least twice that many were killed Tuesday trying to cross from Chechnya to Dagestan, where the battle is taking place.

A Russian security spokesman, Major General Alexander Mikhailov, put federal losses at six servicemen.

The Chechens say the Russians have suffered more than 100 dead while only eight rebels have been killed.

Russian officials conceded Tuesday that the pretext for the attack on the village — that two hostages who were policemen had been shot — was untrue. General Mikhailov said none of the hostages have been killed by their captors.

Anatoli Malnev/The Associated Press
Residents of the village of Tereskaya watching the assault on Chechen rebels Tuesday at nearby Pervomayskaya.

Press Curbs Hurt Beijing's Bid to Join Trade Body

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — China's decision to impose strict controls on the flow of information into the country could be a serious setback to its attempt to join the World Trade Organization, trade sources and diplomats said Tuesday.

"This is a very bad signal," a source said. "On the face of it, it negates in advance many of the commitments the Chinese would have to accept in the services negotiations."

China's press crackdown also set alarm bells ringing in Hong Kong. Politicians and news organizations accused Beijing of jeopardizing Hong Kong's prosperity and fanning fears already gripping the British colony about the handover to China in mid-1997.

"I am afraid this latest move will only send the signal that Chinese leaders still do not understand how the freedom of information underpins economic success," said Martin Lee, leader of the Democratic Party in Hong Kong.

The move is a blow for Reuters, AP-Dow Jones News Service, Bloomberg Business News and other specialist services that have been marketing aggressively in China, hoping to reap huge long-term rewards from its fast-expanding financial sector.

"This is very, very worrisome," an information consultant who does business in China said in Beijing. "Markets depend on accurate and fast information, not propaganda."

"If it means Xinhua will control all information about China's financial markets, it will kill those markets," the consultant said, referring to the official Chinese press agency.

"If Chinese banks have to go through Xinhua to get information about Chicago commodities or London gold they simply won't be players in the market," he said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

China applied in 1986 to rejoin the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which it left after the Communist takeover in 1949 and long denounced as "an instrument of imperialist and capitalist exploitation."

The negotiations were suspended after Beijing's crackdown on anti-government demonstrations in Beijing in 1989 but resumed later, with China saying it wanted to play a full role in the trade organization. China's application to join the World Trade Organization, or WTO, the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is pending.

"This move cannot but cast serious doubt on China's real commitment to open trade and competition in the provision of services that they must accept if they are to get into the WTO," a senior trade diplomat said Tuesday of the new press restrictions.

"It will certainly seriously set back their chances of coming in soon."

Trade sources said the latest move appeared to run against the WTO principle of "national treatment" — or equal treatment for foreign and national service providers by members of the body.

An official of Reporters Without Borders, a Paris-based press freedom watchdog organization, said the clampdown was a new sign of growing intolerance of press freedom in China.

"It confirms the willingness of the Chinese authorities to control the press, both domestic and foreign," said the official, who asked that he not be quoted by name. *(Reuters, AFP)*

China Tells U.S. To Recall Envoy

Reuters

WASHINGTON — China is asking the United States to recall a military attaché whom Chinese authorities detained for 19 hours in southern China last week, the State Department said Tuesday.

The department's spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said the Chinese government had requested that an assistant air force attaché, Bradley Gerdes, be recalled by Jan. 19. Mr. Burns said Lieutenant Colonel Gerdes had been traveling "on official business" and with the permission of the Chinese government when he was detained Jan. 11 in Saixi in Guangdong Province.

Colonel Gerdes was interrogated for 19 hours but released the following day and returned to Beijing on Jan. 13.

CHINA: *Foreign News Agencies Are Facing Government Control*

Continued from Page 1

"On the face of it, this has extremely serious editorial implications for Reuters as well as for many other organizations active in China," Reuters said in a statement issued in London.

"We don't know exactly what this means yet, but it's worrisome if it blocks Chinese banks and businesses from having access to information from the outside world because they have to be able to compete in world markets," said James McGregor, chief representative of Dow Jones in Beijing and chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in China.

Dow Jones reaches many Chinese customers for economic news by selling its Telerate services. It also puts on a popular weekly television show in Shanghai about economics.

Other companies that sell economic information in China include Reuters, Bloomberg News Service, a Hong Kong-based company called Bartech, and a joint venture involving a Taiwanese company called Insertech and a subsidiary of the well-connected China International Trade and Investment Co.

It remained unclear how the new policy would affect the Internet, through which subscribers worldwide can obtain a wide variety of news and information. Business sources said that the government called a meeting last week at the Chinese leadership's Zhongnanhai compound with Chinese companies that provide Internet services, ostensibly to discuss controlling pornography over the Internet.

Over the last six months the number of Internet subscribers in China has boomed after access was thrown open to the public. The government has authorized 31 new Internet nodes in 31 Chinese cities.

China has long taken a keen interest in controlling news and information, particularly when available inside the country. But economic reform policies of the past 18 years have made China one of the world's greatest trading powers, tied China's economy more tightly with the rest of the world and increased the need for economic information here.

China's concern about information available to its own citizens remains intense. Television and newspapers are under the control of the government.

An economics correspondent who was reporting on interest rates and gold sales for a Hong Kong-based newspaper is serving an 11-year sentence. He was convicted of stealing state banking secrets because gold figures are considered state secrets and because his report of government plans to raise interest rates came before an official government announcement.

Last year, Communist officials in Shanghai restricted the flow of information from analysts' reports about stocks on the roller-coaster Shanghai exchange.

SECRET: *Book Stokes a Furor*

Continued from Page 1

deathbed. All this was too much not only for Mr. Mitterrand's widow, Danielle, and their two sons, but also for his mistress, Anne Pingeot, and their daughter, Mazarine, who registered official complaints Tuesday against the doctor for breaking professional secrecy and against whoever took the pictures for violating their privacy.

"Publication constitutes an act that is not only contrary to all sense of morality, but also marks a grave lack of respect for the dead," a statement in all their names said.

It is generally accepted that it was Mr. Mitterrand himself who opened the door on the family's privacy, letting Paris Match violate a longstanding French taboo against printing photographs of his daughter from outside his marriage in November 1994 — about the time Dr. Gubler said he thought the president was no longer fully competent.

But that assertion seems to be belied by Mr. Mitterrand's actions in his last five months in office, during which he presided over a ceremony in Paris in May on the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II and delivered a remarkable extemporaneous speech in Berlin the same evening.

Hubert Védrine, one of the president's closest aides, said after excerpts from the book appeared in Paris Match and the daily newspaper Le Monde on Tuesday, that Mr. Mitterrand "was fully capable of performing his duties to the end of his term."

And Prime Minister Alain Juppé, a conservative who served as foreign minister under the Socialist president from 1993 to 1995, said: "I never found him in a state of impairment. Never."

President Jacques Chirac, who succeeded Mr. Mitterrand last year, made no public comment Tuesday.

Dr. Gubler wrote that he was dismissed by the family after voicing his doubts about Mr. Mitterrand's being fit to govern in late 1994.

"He was no longer working, because nothing except his illness interested him," wrote Dr. Gubler, one of whose concerns in publishing the book seemed to be a desire to come clean about the incomplete medical bulletins issued over his name through the years.

He started the book in August in part to counter rumors that Mr. Mitterrand had been unhappy with his medical care.

"From 1982 on," he wrote, "each bulletin should have started this way: 'The results of François Mitterrand's treatment for prostate cancer are satisfactory, etc.'"

Instead, official bulletins said not a word about his real condition, though unconfirmed reports about his cancer had appeared as early as November 1981.

Dr. Gubler said that he and Dr. Adolphe Steg, a urologist, gave Mr. Mitterrand regular radiation and chemical treatments from then on. Dr. Steg warned that the average life expectancy for a patient with Mr. Mitterrand's advanced stage of prostate cancer was three years — but three months if he failed to respond to treatment.

Yet, Dr. Gubler wrote, Mr. Mitterrand did not let French voters know of his condition, even when he ran for and won a second seven-year term in 1988.

Louis Tordella, Code Expert, Dies

He Cracked German and Japanese War Ciphers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Dr. Louis W. Tordella, 84, a mathematician who cracked German and Japanese codes during World War II and a former deputy director of the National Security Agency, died Jan. 9 at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Dr. Tordella was teaching mathematics at Loyola University when he was one of several mathematicians recruited by the navy to break enemy codes.

He and his colleagues created devices to break the German encryption known as Enigma, which used a series of wheels to code and decode messages.

After the war, Dr. Tordella joined the National Security Agency.

He was named deputy director in 1958 and ran its daily operations for 16 years until his retirement in 1974.

William Tavoulareas, Former Mobil Chief

BOCA RATON, Florida (AP) — William P. Tavoulareas, 75, the former president of Mobil Corp. who was involved in a highly publicized libel lawsuit against The Washington Post, died Saturday of a stroke.

Mr. Tavoulareas sued The Post for a Nov. 1, 1979, front-page story.

The article said that he had set up his son, Peter, then 24, as a partner in a shipping firm with a multimillion-dollar management services contract with Mobil.

Although Mr. Tavoulareas initially won a $2 million jury verdict against the newspaper, it was overturned by an appeals court. In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the appeals court's decision.

Jack Smith, 79, a former columnist for the Los Angeles Times, died of heart failure Tuesday in Los Angeles.

Pamelo Mounka, 51, one of the most popular singers in Central Africa, died of diabetes Sunday in Brazzaville.

Observers said that his songs gave voice to the social ills of Congo.

INDIA: *U.S. Warns on A-Test*

Continued from Page 1

A U.S. State Department spokesman declined to comment on the reported warning to India. But another administration official confirmed: "We certainly brought to India's attention the legally mandated sanctions that would apply if they conducted a test."

In addition, the official said, Mr. Wisner delivered to New Delhi the message: "If you test, it will be awful for our bilateral relations."

Usually, when Congress passes a law that would impose economic sanctions on another nation, it includes language giving the president the power to grant a "waiver" blocking the sanctions from ever taking effect. In that way, Congress can appear to be taking tough action, while passing the buck to the president to limit the impact.

But the unusual anti-nuclear provision, sponsored by Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, makes it virtually impossible for President Bill Clinton to prevent the sanctions from taking effect.

■ Warning on Missile

The United States on Tuesday urged India not to deploy its medium-range Prithvi missile, warning that such a move would "create new tensions" between India and Pakistan, Reuters reported from Washington.

An Indian Defense Ministry spokesman said a proposed test firing of the surface-to-surface missile had been postponed in the eastern state of Orissa on Tuesday because of technical difficulties.

STARS: *'New' Galaxies*

Continued from Page 1

there are stars in our own galaxy," Dr. Andrew Fruchter, an astronomer at the space telescope institute, said.

Galaxies with especially indistinct shapes might be protogalaxies. Since the more distant an object, the earlier it is in time, astronomers must determine the distances of these objects before they can conclude whether galaxies formed early in a burst of creation or have come into being steadily until fairly recent times.

"There is no evidence that we are seeing back to the point of first galaxy formation," Mr. Williams said. But the great number of faint galaxies led the astronomers to suspect they were close.

BULLY: *Deadly Issue in Japan*

Continued from Page 1

98 percent on a test, if everyone else earns 99, you are last."

Mrs. Okuchi said that in contrast to American schools, which often strive to identify and encourage particular talents of children, Japanese schools strive to make sure all students master the same skills and knowledge, often through memorization.

Mrs. Okuchi, a former public school teacher, founded Shure after her own son was bullied at age 8. Classmates shattered his eyeglasses, dumped his homework in dirty water, poked the back of his head with a pencil. His family had just moved in, and he was the newcomer.

Many educators trace the start of severe bullying, of the sort that has led to suicides, to around 1980. At that time, schools responded to an outbreak in school violence — students hitting teachers and breaking windows — by regulating every action, every element of dress, every moment of the day.

This atmosphere was cited in the 1990 death of a girl who was killed when a teacher slammed the school's iron gate on her when she was seconds late for class, and in the death of a girl in July who was thrown by a teacher against a concrete wall for wearing a short skirt and replying in a disobedient manner. The teacher in the first case was charged with negligence and received a suspended sentence; the other was charged with inflicting bodily punishment resulting in death and sentenced to two years in prison.

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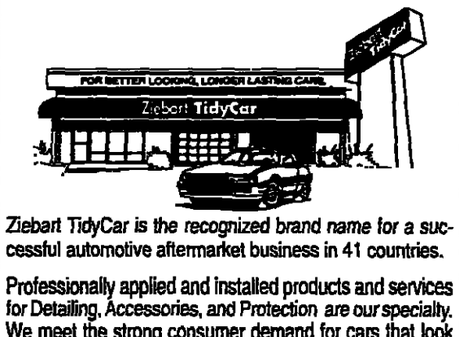

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FOR MORE BUSINESS ADS TURN TO PAGE 4

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NOTICE OF PUBLIC INVITATION OF PRELIMINARY APPLICATIONS FROM GENERAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANIES FOR THE ERECTION OF AN OFFICE BLOCK IN GENEVA (SWITZERLAND)

1) The International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, as owner, intends to put up an office block at the corner of the rue Varembé and the rue de Montbrillant (Place des Nations) in Geneva (Switzerland).

2) The ITU is therefore issuing an international call for applications from general construction companies with a view to preparing a short list.

3) The planned construction period has been fixed from March 1997 to 30 April 2000, on which date the building is to be handed over to the owner.

4) The final design is the result of an architectural competition. It has a compact and original suspended structure. In view of the smallness of the site in relation to the size of the building, working spaces intended for very different purposes such as offices, meeting rooms, lobbies, library, archives, as well as an underground garage, will have to be provided at different levels. The ITU's intention, as reflected in the architects' plans, is to create the best possible conditions for the representatives of the various Member countries attending ITU conferences and meetings to conduct their business.

5) Dimensional data according to the preliminary design:
   - floor area according to standard SIA 416 (Swiss Society of Engineers and Architects):
     - below ground: 6 211 m²;
     - above ground: 10 927 m².
   - Volume according to standard SIA 116:
     - SIA building volume without garage: 45 306 m³;
     - SIA garage volume: 17 742 m³.

6) Procedure for submission of applications and establishment of the short list:
   a) The ITU plans to award the contract for the entire project to a single general construction company, which will be responsible for guaranteeing costs, deadlines and quality.
   b) The project will be subject to the laws and regulations in force in the Canton of Geneva and the Swiss Confederation. The firms concerned will therefore be required to show their familiarity with local law and their ability to deal with recruitment of work force, labour permits, insurance, etc. The ITU itself will take no action in this respect.
   c) The ITU attaches particular importance to the architectural quality of the building. One important requirement will be proof by the general construction company of its ability to comply with architects' plans by demonstrating detailed work already carried out in other similar buildings.
   d) The application file should include:
      - background information on the company;
      - general references to previous projects, including dates and cost elements;
      - detailed references to equivalent projects; photographic file;
      - data relating to the financial situation of the enterprise and bank references, including particularly the balance sheets for the years 1992 and 1994;
      - data on the company's production capacity;
      - for non-Swiss enterprises, guarantee of authorization to work in Switzerland.
      - Since the ITU invitation to tender will be drawn up in French, bids will have to be prepared in French: the material in the application must be submitted in French, or, if necessary, in English.
   e) In addition to the compulsory items listed above, the enterprise may include in its application any other items of information or documentation it considers useful.
   f) The application should be sent to the following address:
      UNION INTERNATIONALE DES TÉLÉCOMMUNICATIONS
      For the attention of Mr. F. Zanelli
      Montbrillant Project Manager
      Place des Nations
      CH-1211 GENÈVE 20
   g) The application should reach the ITU Communication Service in a sealed envelope with the inscription: *"Candidature pour la présélection d'entreprises générales - Projet Montbrillant"*. The ITU reserves the right to reject any application which is not submitted in the form specified.
   h) All applications should either be sent to the address indicated in f) above or be handed in to the ITU Communication Service not later than 16th February 1996 at 5 p.m. (Geneva time). Any application received by the ITU Communication Service after the expiry of this deadline will not be considered and will be returned to the sender unopened. The enterprise will be solely responsible for ensuring that its application reaches the ITU Communication Service and is duly recorded by it before the deadline indicated above.
   i) All applications will be thoroughly and impartially considered by the ITU Building Committee, which will convey its views to the Secretary-General of the ITU on the general construction companies to which the invitation to tender is to be sent. The final short-listing of the enterprises concerned will be carried out by the Secretary-General of the ITU.
   j) The ITU reserves the right not to select companies failing to submit their applications in the correct form. It is not bound in any way to explain its reasons to the companies in question, nor shall the latter have any right of appeal against the final decision adopted by the Secretary-General of the ITU, nor any right to compensation. Furthermore, the ITU will make no payment of any kind to any enterprise for the preparation of the file and the submission of the application, nor will it pay any costs incurred in this respect.
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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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American Awakening

When violence took down Martin Luther King Jr., the symbol of nonviolence, at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis on April 4, 1968, more than sorrow spread across America. Within days, waves of racial unrest engulfed 125 cities and 29 states, including the District of Columbia. It was all in keeping with 1968, from beginning to end a year inflamed.

From January, when Vietcong and North Vietnamese forces launched their Tet offensive at 30 provincial capitals in South Vietnam, until December's San Francisco State College riots, the times were surly and full of surprises. A blue-ribbon commission headed by then Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois found that the nation was "moving toward two societies, one black, and one white — separate and unequal." President Lyndon Johnson dropped a bombshell near the end of a televised speech on Vietnam: He would not seek re-election. Senator Robert Kennedy was fatally cut down by an assassin's bullet. Campuses were besieged by student protesters. The Chicago police had a riot of their own at the Democratic National Convention. Hubert Humphrey and Nelson Rockefeller became presidential candidates, but Richard Nixon was elected as the nation's 37th president. U.S. astronauts orbited the moon for the first time. The Soviet Union put tanks in the streets of a rebellious Prague.

Messrs. Kerner, Johnson, Humphrey, Rockefeller, Nixon and Kennedy, and even South Vietnam and the Soviet Union, are all gone. But memories of horror and heroism linger from that year and will forever be poignant to those who witnessed and experienced it all. And no one who was part of the extraordinary drama of that year left a stronger or more vivid legacy for those who remember than Martin Luther King, whose birthday Americans celebrated on Monday.

Why is his legacy so powerful? More than a man and the hour met in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955. The man transformed a local protest against racially segregated buses into a national movement against all kinds of racial injustices. He engaged the nation's conscience in a way that it had rarely been touched before.

A Southern struggle became an American awakening to the barriers that kept black Americans in subordination. And while the times often resembled a caldron, because of Martin Luther King and the determined movement that he led, they were also times of hope.

This is a much different America today. Degree by degree, we are changing mostly for the better, although resistance lingers, and for some the Civil War has never ended. We have yet to live out the true meaning of our creed, as he dreamed we would. But even so, the most pessimistic among us would have to concede that the nation has a better chance of doing so and is steadily making progress in large part because of him.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Not Above the Law

The framers of the U.S. Constitution could not anticipate that a president would be slapped with an awkward sexual-harassment lawsuit alleging pre-presidential misconduct. But in rejecting President Bill Clinton's claims of immunity in the Paula Jones case, a federal appellate court has affirmed a bedrock constitutional principle. No citizen, even a sitting president, is above the law.

Ms. Jones, a former Arkansas state employee, charges that in 1991 then Governor Clinton made unwanted sexual advances, and that when she rebuffed him she was denied job promotions. These are serious allegations, which Mr. Clinton heatedly denies.

The Supreme Court, in a 1982 case involving former President Richard Nixon, recognized a presidential immunity from civil liability for official acts. The issue now is whether to extend similar immunity to charges of unofficial pre-presidential wrongdoing in order to spare Mr. Clinton from having to defend himself, at least while he occupies the White House.

A U.S. Court of Appeals panel in St. Louis was unwilling to do so, rejecting a superficially attractive, although ultimately unsupportable, compromise fashioned last year by a lower court. That ruling held that pretrial discovery should go forward to preserve evidence. But it also said that Mr. Clinton could not be forced to stand trial while president because it would divert too much attention and energy from the demands of his office.

The 2-to-1 appellate ruling wisely found no new presidential right to delay civil justice. The main rationale for the grant of immunity in the Nixon case, the decision noted, was to allow presidents to act courageously in their official duties without fear of being sued, a concern that is not applicable to the Jones case.

True, the Supreme Court also voiced concern about the potential burden and distraction of civil litigation. But that was in the context of official presidential acts. Moreover, as the appellate opinion stressed, it should be possible to schedule the proceedings to minimize the intrusion on pressing presidential duties.

The panel's decision will next be reviewed by the full Circuit Court, followed, in all likelihood, by the Supreme Court. That will push the start of a trial, if there is one, beyond the 1996 election. Dire predictions about a barrage of frivolous lawsuits tying up America's chief executive seem overblown. Should they prove correct, Congress can pass remedial legislation, after allowing for a full public debate.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wordy Ambassador

When he was mayor of Boston, Raymond Flynn was in the thick of partisan politics, blasting Republicans and building bridges to constituency groups, as any elected official is expected to do. But in 1993, when he was named U.S. ambassador to the Vatican, he took on a new role and agreed to accept many of the limitations required in his position as a diplomat. A report by the State Department Inspector General's office released last week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee provides reason for wondering whether he understands the difference between these two roles.

Since his arrival in Vatican City, the ambassador has embarked on a correspondence of sorts with about 1,000 close friends in the United States. They include hundreds of members of the hierarchy of the American Catholic Church and other lay and religious leaders who might, or might not, be interested in the ambassador's thoughts on social justice and how this subject is addressed by the Holy See and the U.S. Congress. On five occasions he has sent these unsolicited mailings, prepared and stamped at taxpayer expense, and not once has he complied with State Department regulations by submitting them in advance for clearance.

This kind of extensive ambassadorial correspondence is said by the department to be "not common," yet the sending of such material violates no rule or law. But the most recent document, mailed last April, is extraordinary in its open criticism of Congress and policies advocated by budget cutters now in control of the legislature. Linking the Pope to President Bill Clinton's "commitment to the most disadvantaged in our society," and describing the current debate about social spending in terms such as "demagogic," "mean-spirited" and "immoral and wrong," the ambassador has come in for criticism both at the State Department and on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Flynn is entitled to his opinions in this difficult and politically charged area, but as ambassador he should know better than to criticize publicly the positions or actions of his government or either political party on domestic matters. It is well known that some members of Congress — including Senator Jesse Helms, the North Carolina Republican who chairs the Foreign Relations Committee — oppose even the idea of an American ambassador to the Vatican. Partisan comments from the current occupant of that post have not mollified these critics and have caused the department's inspector general to recommend a reprimand. If he is to continue his newsletters to an audience at home, the ambassador should at least have the good sense to stop campaigning. He is supposed to be an ambassador, not a political flack or hack.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Beyond a Budget Impasse, Beware of Debt Default

By Felix G. Rohatyn

NEW YORK — The stalled negotiations over the U.S. federal budget run the risk of creating significant instability in the financial markets. This is the result of two different factors.

The first is largely emotional. The gloomy predictions by politicians and the media that the markets may collapse if no agreement is reached could become a self-fulfilling prophecy with no basis in reality.

The second factor is much more dangerous and could lead to market unrest, and worse. It is the continued threat of default on the $4.9 trillion national debt if the congressional Republicans refuse to raise the legal debt limit next month.

America's financial situation is very strong. In the last three years, as a result of the Clinton administration's fiscal policies and the Federal Reserve's monetary policies, the budget deficit has been cut in half, to less than 2.5 percent of the gross domestic product. Interest rates have decreased significantly, and the Dow Jones industrial average is near an all-time high. In addition, the trade deficit is coming down, and the dollar has strengthened. Even though the economy is slowing down, this is not the stuff of financial crisis.

It is important to look at the reality of the budget negotiations. Both the administration and the congressional Republicans agree on a fundamental principle: a balanced budget in seven years based on Congressional Budget Office projections. The differences in numbers in the respective budget plans are relatively small — about $100 billion over seven years, which is about 1 percent of the $10 trillion the government is likely to spend over that period.

But the difference in philosophy between the two sides is very wide. Should the states be given responsibility for poverty programs like Medicaid and welfare? Should entitlements like Medicare be means-tested? Where should taxes be cut and whom should they benefit?

These are important issues, on which compromise may not be possible in an election year. But that is no reason for a calamity in the markets. If no agreement is reached in the next few weeks, the voters can decide in the presidential election which approach they prefer. That is what democracy is all about.

The markets may well prefer the Republicans' approach over the administration's. But the markets cannot be the sole arbiters of government policy. The people must also be heard in the budget debate.

There are flaws in both budget plans. The administration's plan fails to deal realistically with the growth in Medicare costs, and its spending cuts are excessively concentrated in the final years of the plan. Neither plan should include tax cuts, and the Republican plan, in calling for the states to take over poverty programs, takes significant risks with the social safety net.

Both plans avoid the opportunity of creating significant savings by downward adjustment of the Consumer Price Index, which overstates inflation. This would reduce cost-of-living increases in entitlement programs and increase taxes now indexed to inflation. But the fact remains that both sides are locked into a principle of balance over seven years.

If there is no budget agreement in the near term, the markets may go down, but that in itself should not start a crisis.

After a 40 percent increase in the Dow Jones industrial average during the past year, a 10 to 15 percent correction could happen for any number of reasons, the simplest one being that the markets were too high in the first place. Furthermore, a slowing economy is generating disappointing earnings, and the significant slowdown in Europe will harm U.S. export earnings.

It is true that the financial markets have to be dealt with very carefully. They are something like a rhinoceros: powerful and dangerous, and rather nearsighted. But even though the talk of financial crisis has become routine for any number of reasons, no crisis is on the horizon. And none need be set in motion on the budget issue, unless one is created by continued predictions on the part of financial analysts and the media that a crisis is in the making.

The danger of a default on the national debt, however, is far more serious and could create a catastrophe on two counts:

Politically, it could appear to the world that the functioning of America's democratic institutions had collapsed and that the country was no longer governable by traditional means.

Financially, a default could trigger a global financial crisis of completely unpredictable proportions. It could impair the equity capital of hundreds of the world's largest financial institutions. This is simply reckless.

The federal debt is approaching $5 trillion. More than $500 billion is held abroad. No one knows the legal and regulatory impact of default on financial institutions all over the world, and no one knows how much additional credit is supported by Treasury securities.

Tens of billions of dollars in bank loans, municipal bonds, derivatives and other financial instruments are secured by Treasury bonds. Default could start a global chain reaction of defaults, with serious social and economic consequences. The amount of credit put at risk would be far greater than $5 trillion.

In normal times, the idea that this could happen in order to force a resolution of budget differences which are small in numbers but significant in public policy would be inconceivable. But we have witnessed the shutdown of the government over this very issue. This is a sign that we are not living in normal times.

There is no conceivable reason for any of this to happen. After all, the congressional Republicans have achieved the core of their Contract With America: a balanced budget in seven years, in accordance with Congressional Budget Office numbers.

We should not, however, overlook another equally important contract — the contract with the holders of American debt and American currency. That contract cannot be broken.

Every effort should be made in the next few weeks to reach a budget agreement. If no agreement between the congressional Republicans and the White House is possible, then a veto-proof agreement between congressional Democrats and Republicans might be an acceptable alternative. But if no agreement can be reached, let the voters decide how it should be done.

Ultimately the financial markets will not allow Washington to escape from a commitment to balance the budget, no matter who the next president is.

In the meantime, the nation should not lose sight of other fundamental economic issues: slow growth, lack of individual security, insufficient private and public investment, a failing tax system and growing disparities in income. These are fundamental and should not be buried in the fight over the budget.

The United States is the most successful industrial democracy because its currency and its credit set the world's standard. A default would seriously damage that currency and that credit, and it would cast a dark shadow over a political system that has been the envy of the world for more than 200 years.

The writer, a managing director at Lazard Frères, investment bankers, contributed this article to The New York Times.

Do Our Nations' Leaders Talk to Each Other?

By Guido Brunner

MADRID — The news right now is not good on either side of the Atlantic.

Europe, caught in the entanglements of the Maastricht plan, has rising unemployment. The German locomotive is stalling; almost one in 10 members of the workforce has no job. In other countries, even more people are on the dole.

Opinion polls agree on one point: optimism is shrinking for 1996. Employers, unions and governments hold protracted meetings trying to square the circle, offering more job stability against a freezing of salaries. But there are limits to this in an era of worldwide competition, when big business has to increase productivity, and plans for dismissals of further thousands are being drawn up.

All of a sudden the awareness is growing that lowering of interest rates by central banks cannot be the cure of all ills. Something more must happen — new retraining programs, public works, more offers of services. Helmut Kohl, a politician with fine instincts and possibly the most underrated leader since Harry Truman, devoted the bulk of his New Year's message to unemployment.

Under these conditions, and regardless of claims of a new European assertiveness toward America, everybody looks to Washington for guidance.

Cures with drastic cuts of social budgets are certainly no solution for Europe. People here resent shrinking their closely knit safety net of education, health and unemployment support, as last month's French strikes clearly showed. Nor would you find many willing to shovel snow for $10 a day, as you do in New York City.

But whatever the concern that some aspects of American social decay cause in Europe, there is a basic admiration of America's production capacity and the ability of ordinary Americans to master their destiny in difficult circumstances.

This is why the budget quarrel in Washington is so upsetting and detrimental to the public image of the United States. People in Europe expect a tight rein on public affairs in America, an orderly reduction of deficits but not at any cost, a higher dollar improving the outlook of Europe's exports, now that energy prices are on the rise again. What they cannot accept is a revival of Mississippi River gambling boat scenes among politicians such as they have seen in the movies.

For the typical European investor, it is simply hair-raising that one statement by Newt Gingrich can cause Wall Street to break through the floor, lose almost 100 points in a single day and give every market in the world the jitters.

There is more to this than just stock market movements. Public trust is involved, and the United States as the world's last remaining great power should be aware of it.

An American president has, like it or not, a universal constituency. Sudden loss of trust is the stuff of which big economic and social trouble is made.

One is reminded of the period before the crash of October 1987, when consultation among Europe, Japan and the United States was sterile. Citizens could wonder whether their leaders ever talked to each other.

Let us not repeat that experience. Communism has fallen, but the many could again choose to part company with a modern capitalism that inadvertently gambles away the progress and liberties it has brought. Recent results of elections in Russia and Eastern Europe, with Communists running well, should make us think twice.

The writer, a former European commissioner and German ambassador to Spain, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Slow Growth Isn't Raising All Boats

By Jeffrey Madrick

NEW YORK — An idea has been gaining currency that goes like this: The source of frustration and anxiety for so many Americans today is that they simply expect too much.

Although the income gap may have widened and real wages may have fallen in the last couple of decades, most people are still much better off than their grandparents or great-grandparents were. Even in the Roaring '20s, almost everyone worked longer and harder than people do today, comparatively few had pensions, people readily died of minor diseases and half the population didn't even have indoor plumbing.

Americans simply became accustomed to an artificially high standard of living during the postwar era that can no longer be sustained.

What is lacking in this view is the recognition of a historical shift that gives Americans good cause for anxiety, and not just because they missed out on the high-living 1950s and '60s.

It is true that most workers did not live as well before World War II as they do today. Yet they made extraordinary gains in their standard of living over the course of their lives. In 1920, for example, only one of four families owned a car. By 1930, three of five owned a car. Americans not only bought cars in those years but also, as electricity became available, washing machines, phonographs, refrigerators and radios.

They also finished high school in astonishingly greater numbers, and nearly half owned a home by 1930. Exceeding one's expectations defined what it meant to be American.

This relative success gave proof to a powerful new idea of the Age of Reason. An individual — a white one, anyway — could shape his destiny.

Now consider today. In the past 20 years the rate of economic progress, as measured by statistics like wages and family income, has slowed greatly. The most important of these statistics is productivity.

Evidence analyzed by economic historians shows that productivity has grown at an average annual rate of 2.25 percent a year in America since 1870, not much slower than its pace in the immediate postwar era of 2.7 percent. Since 1973, however, productivity has grown at an average rate of only 1 percent a year, less than half its historical rate.

Productivity growth has been higher in the 1990s, as it typically is during expansions. But productivity has not grown nearly as rapidly as it did in the 1950s and '60s — or during the 1920s, for that matter.

Had productivity grown at more than 2 percent during the last 20 years, the typical American family would have earned roughly $60,000 more in that time and better than $5,000 more in 1995 alone. There would be no federal deficit at all at current levels of government spending, but rather a substantial surplus from which to meet social obligations or reduce taxes.

Instead, average wages and salaries have more or less stagnated since 1973, something they had not done over so long a period since the Civil War.

As incomes have become less certain and begun to fall (in real wages) for nearly a third of workers, taxes increasingly feel like an unfair burden. Both spouses must work, although high-quality day care is expensive and hard to find.

The most disturbing thing is that rapid growth may raise all ships but slow growth apparently does not. More and more Americans are being left far behind.

Economists cite everything from low savings rates to competition from low-wage countries to explain the slowdown in growth, but there is no clear consensus. What is clear is that, if Americans hope to improve growth or even maintain current rates, they must place more of their resources in capital investments, research and development, and education.

Healthy growth has been the glue that has held an otherwise diverse and often discordant people together since the nation's beginnings. Without it, a growing number of citizens feel, with good reason, that they are losing control over their lives. This is not business as usual in America. It is a reversal of the national experience.

The writer, author of "The End of Affluence," contributed this to The New York Times.

Abused and Left With the Abuser

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — From their first breath they are abused children — thousands of American babies poisoned in the womb by their own mothers. When they leave the hospital, the mothers take with them the babies to whom they gave this natal gift.

The chances are good that the mother will give the same welcoming gift to her next child, and may already have to babies born earlier. That is the way it is — poison one child, poison another, keep them all: one of the liberties permitted by American culture and law.

Some babies recover in a few months or a year. In some, the price of the abuse can last years — slow learning, erratic behavior. They have some symptoms of hard-core drug addicts, which their mothers were when they carried them.

But it has always puzzled me. If police, hospitals, caseworkers found out that a mother was injecting drugs into the bloodstream of a 6-year-old, they would take action to remove the child, or do something. When blood tests taken after birth prove conclusively not only that the baby was poisoned by drugs while still in the womb but that Mommy was so hard-core that she took heroin or cocaine a matter of days before her labor, we return the baby to its abuser and just pick up the bills for special treatment as long as the baby needs them.

The simple truth is that the newborn baby who is infused with drugs as a fetus is as abused as an older child given heroin or crack. This was once accepted, but now is too distasteful for society to face. Maybe that is because it takes, well, money.

The truth will be harder to avoid now. Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York brought it up plain in his State of the City speech. That passage has not yet received enough attention but is critical to how we look at drug addiction, the responsibilities of parenthood — and the production of drug-poisoned babies.

Mr. Giuliani said that the philosophy of child welfare had been too rigidly focused on only holding families together even at the cost of protecting children. That has to change, said the mayor. Family unification will remain an important goal, but the protection of children has to get top priority — "period."

"We must change the ill-advised rule that a child born with drugs in its system is not considered an abuse victim, even though the child's mother totally abandoned her responsibility by using drugs in the last weeks of her pregnancy," he said. "We must now have a presumption that a child in that situation is the victim of abuse — to be dispelled only by evidence to the contrary."

One reason for treating the newborn poisoned child as abused is this: The mother who would do that to her unborn child is so far gone spiritually that she can be expected to mistreat it as it grows older, and abuse her other children, too. Paying attention to the newborn abused would bring more to the rest of the family.

Removing the newborn child is not the only action or always the best. In cases where the mother puts up a strong case for her ability to take care of the poisoned child, the baby might be returned when the addicted mother enrolled in strenuous drug therapy and for as long as her blood tests showed clean. But the burden should be on the addicted mother to show that she has changed, not on the authorities to show that she has not.

The mayor's courage in taking on the baby-poisoning situation presents an interesting question to the drug legalizers: In your vision of the future, would you demand that every woman pass a non-pregnant test to get drugs, or pass a drug test every week until childbirth? If she failed, what then? Forced abortion, à la chinoise? Or just let mothers who will not control their addiction pass its evil on to their babies, before they draw breath?

No doubt the mayor will face court challenges from this or that organization. Let's all immediately join any such group, for the sheer pleasure of quitting the next day.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: New Indo-China

PARIS — At the Cabinet Council held yesterday [Jan. 16], the French Minister of Foreign Affairs informed his colleagues that the agreement between France and England on the subject of Indo-China had been signed. An official note has been issued and reads: "The system of buffer States has been put aside and the course of the river Mekong has been adopted as the definite limit of the French possessions up to the Chinese frontier."

1921: English Tongue

PARIS — [The Herald says in an Editorial:] A very meritorious movement is under way in Great Britain for the rescue of the English tongue. It is refreshing to know that the English, who so often criticise American speech and literary expression, recognise a few of their own sins in this respect. Deterioration of the drama, of the literature that is the daily mental food of the multitude, of the art of oratory and the lack of thoroughness of modern educational methods surely account in a great measure for the growing imperfection of our spoken and written language. The need of reform exists in all English-speaking countries.

1946: Babies on Board

NEW YORK — Fitted with all the requisites of a nursery, the 24,614-ton steamship Argentina left this afternoon [Jan. 16] for Southampton to bring back 550 war brides and babies that service men acquired overseas. Until midnight, workmen put the finishing touches to two children's playrooms in the nursery, while a thousand diapers, cribs, blue and pink blankets were to be seen everywhere. The ship's four diet kitchens, formerly used for wounded soldiers, will fix special baby foods and formulas.

OPINION/LETTERS

Outdated Rules Make Senate a Rich Man's Club

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Want a perfectly safe bet on the November election results? Bet that there will be even more millionaires in the U.S. Senate.

What once was called "the world's most exclusive club" increasingly requires personal wealth as a condition for membership. Financial disclosure statements show that at least 28 of the 100 sitting senators have a net worth of at least $1 million — and many of them, much more.

And the combination of rising campaign costs and foolishly low limits on individual contributions to campaigns has increased the advantage of rich enough to finance their own elections. The 1996 candidate lists are full of them.

In Georgia, for example, all three Republicans seeking nomination to the vacancy created by the retirement of Sam Nunn, a Democrat, are men of substantial means. In Minnesota, former Senator Rudy Boschwitz, a wealthy retired Republican businessman, is trying to reclaim the seat he lost to a populist professor, Paul D. Wellstone, six years ago. And in half a dozen other states, Republicans either have or are trying to recruit challengers who can afford to pay their own way.

What is even more striking is the extent to which the Democrats have begun to rely on affluence as the criterion for picking their Senate candidates.

In Colorado, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Virginia, the favored candidates for the Democratic nomination are all men of independent means, and who, in many cases, would not be considered to have Senate credentials without wealth. In Illinois, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Oregon, men of similar backgrounds are given a chance of winning nomination because of their bankrolls.

It is not a new pattern. Among the Democratic senators seeking re-election this year is John D. Rockefeller 4th of West Virginia, who spent more than $11 million of his own money to be elected in 1984.

Retiring Senator Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Democrat who earned big money as a New York Knicks basketball star, writes about the advantage wealth confers on a politician in his new memoir, "Time Present, Time Past." Mr. Bradley recounts how he decided he could afford to give or lend $250,000 to his first Senate campaign in 1978, about one-fifth of his election budget.

"It assured me that I could compete even if I didn't raise as much as I had hoped," he says. "With the existence of that self-generated cushion, I was able to raise more. When potential contributors see a campaign with money, they assume it's well run, and they are more likely to make contributions. Everyone likes to be with a winner, whether in basketball or politics."

Now, wealth is not a determinant of ideology in the Senate. There are liberals like Mr. Rockefeller and Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts along with conservatives. But wealth confers an unfair advantage in the campaigns for the Senate, and makes it much harder than it should be for people of talent, but no wealth, to compete.

The main reason for this disadvantage is the unrealistically low limit on individual contributions. The law, as Mr. Bradley notes, provides that "whereas a candidate could contribute as much of his own money as he chose, he could accept individual contributions of only $2,000 from others — $1,000 of it for the primary and $1,000 for the general election."

The contribution limits were set almost 22 years ago and have never been adjusted; inflation has eroded their value by two-thirds since then. Raising contribution limits is far down the list of proposals of most campaign finance reformers; many want to freeze them or reduce them.

But all the contribution limits are accomplishing today is to create an ever-increasing advantage for candidates who happen to be millionaires.

If we really want to be ruled by a wealthy elite, fine; but it is a foolish populism that insists it despises the influence of wealth, and then resists liberalizing campaign contribution limits.

Rich men understand that. It's too bad the reformers can't figure it out.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

European Disunion

Regarding "Germany Has a Plan for Europe That Goes Too Far Too Fast" (Opinion, Jan. 9) by Brian Beedham:

Without subscribing to "Euro-skepticism" over the plan for a single currency, Mr. Beedham rightly warns against the lethal danger of "Euro-fanaticism" as practiced, especially, by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany.

But three footnotes are in order. First, the forthcoming intergovernmental conference that is scheduled to begin in Turin on March 29 is probably the last chance to come up with an improved "Maastricht II," and this opportunity must not be missed despite the lukewarm leadership to be expected from Italy's presidency. It will be more important to improve and streamline EU institutions and to slow the German-led *blitzkrieg* approach to European monetary union than to embrace, again too hastily, new member states from Eastern Europe.

Second, it would be a grave mistake indeed if the single currency meant that European Union was to be split into an elitist "premier league" and a humiliated "second division" of economies that don't meet Maastricht's rules. Remember: the operative word was supposed to be "union."

Finally, for the European Union to secure a peaceful and prosperous future for Europe, it is not enough for Helmut Kohl to secure his place in the history books — the idea must catch the imagination and touch the minds and hearts of the European people, most of whom are still blissfully ignorant and bemused about what the European Union can do for them.

KARL H. PAGAC.
Villeneuve-Loubet, France.

Mr. Beedham suggests that Chancellor Kohl is hinting that one alternative to a federal Europe is a Bismarckian one.

But it is not a Bismarckian Europe that Mr. Kohl fears but the post-Bismarckian Europe of the time of Kaiser Wilhelm II. During that period Germany (with the Austro-Hungarian Empire as a weak ally) felt, and by its own foreign policy became, isolated within a Europe that had realigned itself around the powers of Great Britain, France and Russia.

Europe's failure to fulfill the Maastricht treaty's single currency would, of course, not lead to the same results as this self-inflicted German isolation of 1890 up to World War II; but Mr. Kohl does seem to suggest that in a Europe where there is no common currency the Deutsche mark will eventually dominate.

In that scenario, the Bundesbank in Frankfurt would set the agenda for most other European governments and economic policy would de facto be dictated by Berlin or Frankfurt. This would lead to a growing resentment against Germany by its European neighbors, which would join in some kind of alliance against such German economic domination. The Germans in turn might feel let down and start looking inward, perhaps demanding a more stringent adherence to EU economic policies, perhaps by withdrawing their financing of the European Union.

In both cases the result would be a slow but steady untangling of the European Union — a union that has cemented peace in Europe (excluding Bosnia) by creating an incredible amount of prosperity to a continent that was destroyed in 1945.

In such a case, it would take a Bismarck to reinstall a shaky system of balance of power in a disintegrated Europe preoccupied by petty economic rivalries.

GOTTFRIED von BISMARCK.
Zagreb, Croatia.

Why It's Worth It To Go to the Office

By Rose Moss

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The northeastern United States had a test last week of whether people really wanted to stay home to get work done or to go to the office.

On the first snow day, a Monday, many people stayed at home doing paperwork and reading, and ended the day with a feeling of accomplishment. A vice president with the computer company Lotus Development Corp. spoke on the radio about how he had had lunch with his daughters and then went back to his study.

It sounded idyllic. No commute. The virtual workplace could be efficient, comfortable and satisfying.

Technology helped tens of thousands of others to simulate at home what they have at the office. They called and logged on, and telephone companies did a booming business.

But even the Lotus executive talked about wanting to get back to conversations in hallways. Something happens in hallways that he couldn't accomplish through technology.

We are gregarious animals. We want to see what other people look like when we talk to them. Sometimes technology gives clues: We can sometimes tell when someone we're talking to on the phone is smiling.

But in hallways we pick up nuances like eye contact, closeness or withdrawal. We hear jokes, stories and gossip. We get the changing play of agreement and disagreement that holds us in conversation.

Companies are already working to expand the bandwidth of technology to transmit some of what we're missing. In the meantime, the placeless workplace is probably as far off as the paperless office.

What will always be absent from cyberspace is space where we meet people we did not necessarily plan to meet. A laptop does not provide a place for chance encounters in which you do not actually talk to someone else, where a glance is enough. At one level, space keeps us together.

A few years ago, the president of Haverford College in Pennsylvania lived for a few months as a homeless man. Afterward, he described the shock of seeing that acquaintances did not recognize him.

In the workplace, recognized by familiar faces, we know ourselves as a member of a group. And membership in multiple groups that do not necessarily overlap has enormous liberating power. It attracts people to cities and free societies. It promotes tolerance. It simulates cross-pollination of ideas.

In cyberspace, we lose a sense of membership in multiple communities. One effect is "flaming" — hurling insults. No one need look anyone in the eye. Like people in isolated communities, regulars in cyberspace can reinforce one another without jostling. It is no accident that hate groups rely on the Internet.

Perhaps new technology will strengthen our sense of physical presence in cyberspace. In the meantime, it is becoming more urgent for us to use the time we share in real space to create the equivalent of those conversations in hallways.

In the blizzard of '96, first exhilaration, then our shared difficulties and irritation, forced most of us to notice physical space as we rarely do. We talked with our neighbors as we shoveled and trudged. The weather became a costly nuisance, but perhaps it was a bargain.

The writer contributed this comment to The New York Times.

MEANWHILE

Something happens in office hallways that we can't get through technology.

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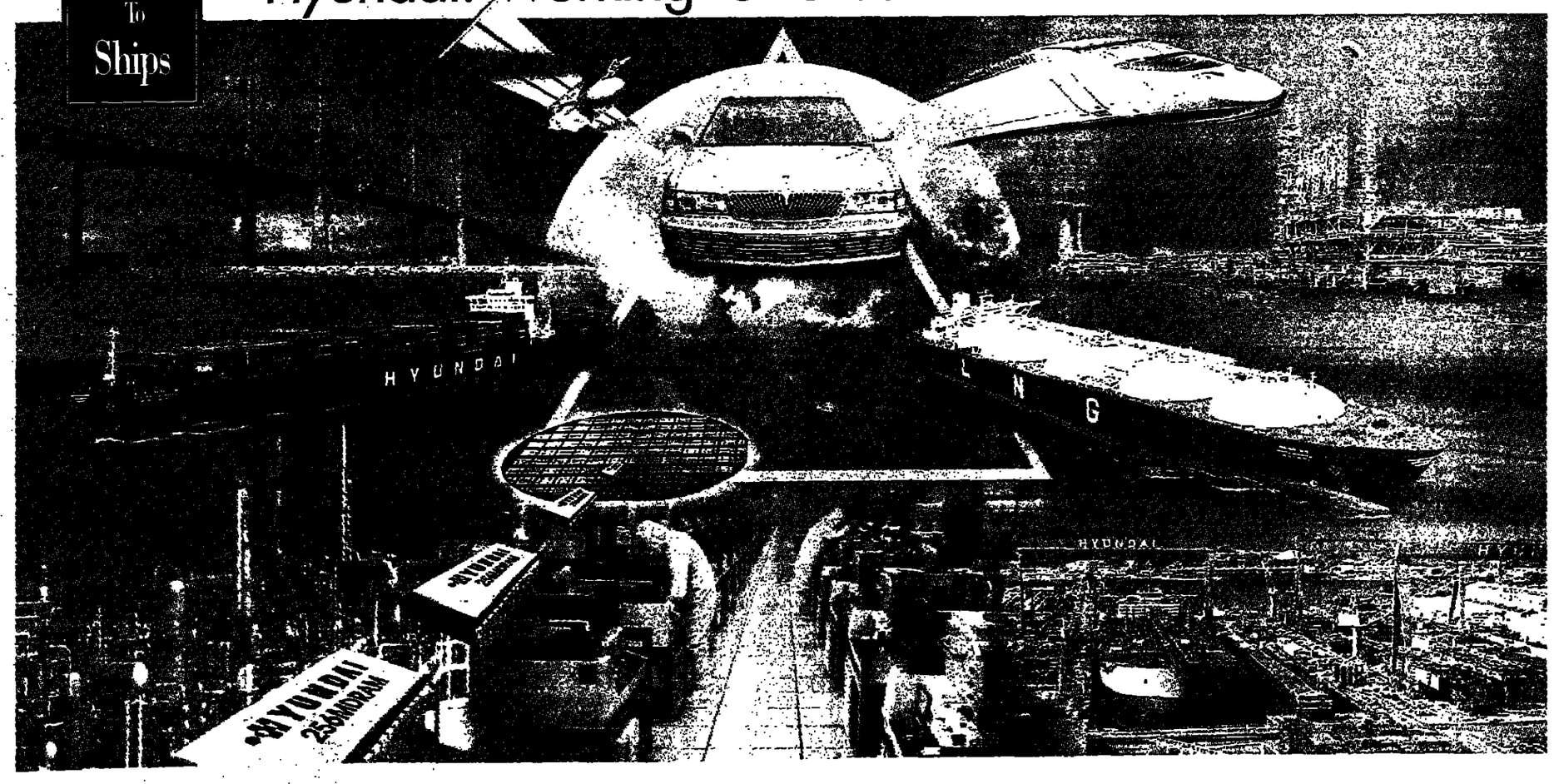

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STAGE/ENTERTAINMENT

Rock Hall of Fame Proves It's Just a Boys' Club

By Stephen Holden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame has its 11th annual induction ceremony on Wednesday at the Waldorf-Astoria, one figure who will be conspicuously missing is Joni Mitchell.

The Canadian-born singer and songwriter widely regarded as the most talented and influential white female rock performer ever has twice been nominated and both times passed over by the 800-member voting body of journalists and record-company insiders. This year, her name wasn't even on the list of 15 nominees.

A case could be made that Mitchell is more influential than any of this year's inductees — David Bowie, Gladys Knight and the Pips, Jefferson Airplane, Little Willie John, Pink Floyd, the Shirelles and the Velvet Underground.

In her lyrics, particularly those for the 1970s albums "Blue," "For the Roses," "Court and Spark" and "Hejira," Mitchell refined an autobiographical poetic style that pointed rock songwriting toward a probing psychological investigation.

Musically, Mitchell was a pioneer in the exploration of jazz and African drumming within a folk-rock context, and, in her more recent recordings, she has explored the notion of a song as aural environment. All told, her cumulative body of work stands up beside that of Bob Dylan in its breadth of vision and expressive power.

The slighting of Mitchell glaringly illustrates the Hall of Fame's most serious bias: its disdain for folk-oriented soft rock, especially when made by women. Some might argue that such music isn't truly rock 'n' roll, that it's folk or pop or something else. But if it isn't, why have Simon and Garfunkel and the Byrds been canonized?

In fact, folk-rock embodies the basic rock 'n' roll aesthetic. It is a freewheeling musical expression that derives from a roots source. Since the 1970s it has been the most important rock style practiced by white (and some black) female musicians, and a tradition that runs parallel to macho hard rock.

To say that such music isn't rock is to adopt a boys' club mentality that confers the stamp of approval only on the musical equivalent of sticks and snails and not on anything that carries so much as a whiff of sugar and spice.

This sexual bias is a residue of cultural tensions that date from rock's earliest days. The 1950s pop-music culture in which rock erupted was so polite and squeaky clean it often seemed like a holdover from World War II, when the record industry catered to the dreams of women whose husbands and boyfriends were overseas.

Rock 'n' roll intruded as a brutal re-assertion of masculine energy, a phallic blast of rebellion in a cultural environment that sometimes seemed to be dictated by stern blue-haired schoolteachers with Victorian values.

A generation of male performers and consumers began to seize control of a field that had been too feminized for them to identify with. That seizure and the rude, class-clown aesthetic that accompanied it became a cornerstone of rock tradition.

That's why 40 years later, anything that smacks of refinement, that looks back to the pacified, conformist 1950s, is suspected of being counterrevolutionary. How else to explain the dearth of women on the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame's recently published list of the 500 most influential songs? This bogus canon, selected by James Henke, the Hall of Fame's chief curator, with input from other rock critics and writers, does a conscientious job of recognizing early blues, rhythm-and-blues and country-music influences.

But the short shrift it gives to the contributions of women is an embarrassment to the institution that promotes it.

OF 500 recordings, only 59 are by women, and a good number of those 59 are recordings by male-female duos and sexually mixed groups like Fleetwood Mac, Talking Heads and Jefferson Airplane.

The female contribution to the folk-rock tradition is barely acknowledged, with Mitchell getting only one title on the list ("Help Me") compared with two each by AC/DC, Aerosmith, Black Sabbath, Eddie Cochran and, of all people, the Monkees.

Influential hits like Carly Simon's "You're So Vain," Janis Ian's "Society's Child," Rickie Lee Jones's "Chuck E's in Love" and Tracy Chapman's "Fast Car" are excluded.

Linda Ronstadt, the queen of Los Angeles rock in the 1970s, is nowhere to be found. Nor are Laura Nyro (a significant formal innovator), Joan Baez, Judy Collins, Joan Armatrading, Suzanne Vega, Heart and the solo Stevie Nicks.

Even in the pop-soul area, the list is ungenerous to women. Dionne Warwick and the solo Tina Turner go unacknowledged.

Looking back even further, why should early rock 'n' roll fluff like Danny and the Juniors' "At the Hop" be recognized and not Lesley Gore's proto-feminist teenage protest "It's My Party" or any of the hits by Brenda Lee, a singer whose early-'60s recordings brought a strain of gutsy country-rock into the rock 'n' roll mainstream?

In future years it is probable that Mitchell will be admitted. But the fact is, she should be have been a shoo-in. As for the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame's attitude toward women, there's only one word to describe it: sexist.

Michael Powell/Camera Press

Joni Mitchell is one of many significant omissions.

LONDON THEATER

A Campy but Chilly 'Duchess of Malfi'

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There's been a lot of 1920s fascism around the classics of late: first the newly filmed Ian McKellen "Richard III" and now Cheek by Jowl's touring "Duchess of Malfi" (Wyndham's), which again takes us into what appear to be the private chambers of the Duke of Windsor at a time when the court playwright was probably neither Webster nor Shakespeare but an unusually sinister Pirandello.

Coming into the West End from one of their usual whirlwind international tours (New York last month, Hong Kong next) the director, Declan Donellan, and his designer, Nick Ormerod, are inevitably in their usual minimalist mode: The program cover just tells us "Malfi," crediting neither duchess nor author, while on a chessboard stage the only real furnishings are some drapes and the occasional table. In the title role Anastasia Hille is remarkably like a young Maggie Smith, archly swooping her way around a set full of death and disasters as though involved in some high-camp court charades. When given the severed hand of her lover, she merely pops it into the wastepaper basket with a look of mild distaste.

Donellan's rich production is about arrogance and loneliness and betrayal, but time and again it substitutes psychiatry for the full theatricality of Jacobean melodrama. We are so cool here that sometimes the deep freeze anesthetizes any hope we may have of real involvement in the gothic awfulness of these people's lives, loves and lusts.

When "Betjemania" first opened at the Orange Tree in Richmond 20 years ago, it was, alongside the near-contemporaneous "Side by Side by Sondheim," a pioneer of what we now know as the "songbook show" in which a single writing talent (more usually that of a composer or a lyricist than a poet) is celebrated in the old revue format by a small and usually dinner-dressed cast.

John Gould and David Benedictus have now revised their show to take account of the best of Betjeman's newly published letters, but essentially "Betjemania" remains what it always was: a joyous celebration of the poet laureate as teddy bear for those who loved him, and a maddening reminder of his Victorian gothic eccentricities for those who did not.

Since the first production we've also had the Jim Parker settings of Betjeman to jazz, which inevitably overshadow Gould's quieter palm-court work at the piano, and we also have the problem of a cast mostly unborn when Sir John was at the height of his fame and popularity, who seem now a little uncertain of tone. Is he to be parodied, annotated, explained, apologized for or simply enjoyed?

At the Lyric Hammersmith, English Touring Theatre's new "Macbeth" might have been designed (though clearly wasn't) as a sharp riposte to those of us who complained that the last, catastrophic Mark Rylance production at Greenwich was far too wildly gimmicky. This one is so straight as to be moribund.

It gives us an oddly cut text, so that the Doctor is deleted from the sleepwalking scene but we get Lennox back and the wise old men of the hills weather-watching; we also get a lot of Wagnerian candles and a raw, rough Macbeth from Paul Higgins at the head of a young cast most of whom seem to be making their first acquaintance with the play as well as Shakespeare. At a time when we are desperately short of touring classics it may seem churlish to complain that this one really isn't quite good enough, but it isn't.

"Macbeth" does surely need some central guiding thesis, about either the man or the nature of his evil, and yet Stephen Unwin's production is oddly happy just to get it all on stage and let us make of it what we will. Hilary Lyon's Lady Macbeth manages to be the least haunted or disturbed sleepwalker I have ever seen, and because of the economic constraints of a local touring company, most of the rest of a hard-working company seems to be worrying about their next roles even while playing the previous one. The result is scratch Shakespeare-for-Schools, and a sharp reminder of how we have allowed funding for the British theater to decimate the Bard. Anyone now remember Prospect?

The Private Bernstein

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — This city's energetic Hugo Wolf Academy has devoted a large part of its current season to a survey of 20th-century American music. It was limited to certain key composers and (as befits the name of the academy's patron saint) to the art of song and instrumental chamber music, but all the same a comprehensive ramble through musical Americana.

The final concert was devoted to Leonard Bernstein, not the public Lenny of "West Side Story" and the like, but the private one. The major piece on the program was "Arias and Barcarolles," written in 1988 and the last of his works that could be called large-scale. It is a set of seven pieces for mezzo soprano, baritone and four-hand piano, and at one point the pianists' voices as well.

The story is that after Bernstein and members of the New York Philharmonic played a concert at the White House in 1960 comprising two movements of a Mozart piano concerto and Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," President Eisenhower expressed his preference for the latter: "It's got a theme. I like music with a theme, not all them arias and barcarolles."

It is a valedictory piece. It could just as easily have been titled "The Seven Ages of Man," or "Aspects of Love." Most of the words are by Bernstein, and since he was almost as much a word man as a music man, the juxtapositions are sometimes startling. Domestic concerns are juxtaposed with cosmic reflections and seemingly straightforward expressions of love, all of them being undermined or given an ironic twist by the complicated and assertive role of the piano.

'Arias and Barcarolles' is a valedictory piece.

Musically and verbally it is all over the place. When the baritone sings "Why are the nations raging? / Am I aging?" it is a leap from Handelian oratorio to the psychiatrist's couch. "Oif Mayn Khas'neh" has a Yiddish text about a klezmer fiddler whose music triumphs over the village elders at a wedding, but its subtext surely has something to do with Bernstein triumphing over his immigrant father's opposition to his musical career. "Mr. and Mrs. Webb Say Goodnight" is a mini-opera of domestic turmoil and affection in the middle of the night.

Ike would likely have been nonplussed by all this, although he might have been won over by the skill and verve of the performance. Joyce Castle ranged from mock childish innocence to operatic extravagance and Kurt Ollmann encompassed the bafflement of "The Love of My Life" and the high spirits of the Yiddish fiddler. Both are authentic Bersteinians and their words came distinctly through all the complications, aided by the sharp acoustics of the Mozartsaal of the Liederhalle. Robert Shannon and Haewon Song handled the complex piano part with great aplomb.

The pianist Kathryn Goodson played the musical portraits of "Seven Anniversaries" (1943) with authority and feeling, and accompanied the rich-toned cellist Françoise Groben in "Three Meditations" from "Mass," and Eduard Brunner in the Sonata for clarinet and piano.

EARLIER one-composer concerts were devoted to George Crumb and Charles Ives (including the monumental "Concord" Sonata).

The opening concerts in this series, last fall, included William Bolcom and Joan Morris in classic songs from American musicals, the soprano Benita Valente in works by John Harbison and Earl Kim, and some of Conlon Nancarrow's studies for player piano. Composers represented ranged from Copland and Cage to Samuel Barber and Ned Rorem. Few bases were left untouched in this ambitious undertaking.

Weill's 'Johnny Johnson' Gets Another Premiere

By Paul Moor
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — Since World War I's U.S. casualty rolls listed the name Johnny Johnson more frequently than any other, it seemed the logical title for the pacifistic 1936 Paul Green text Kurt Weill set in his first American musical.

Weill had fled Nazi Germany at the height of his fame — but almost exclusively for one work: his and Bertolt Brecht's "Threepenny Opera" had conquered all Europe. Weill went to New York to compose the score for "The Eternal Road," a vast pageant depicting the history of the Jews, but when that project lagged, he got an invitation from an improbable source: the Group Theatre, an intense cell of left-wing disciples of Stanislavsky, fiercely dedicated to socially significant drama in the Moscow Art Theater tradition.

As a model for their project, Green and Weill settled upon Jaroslav Hasek's great satiric novel "The Good Soldier Schweik," but their baby's delivery by the Group entailed major labor pains.

"Johnny Johnson" opened Nov. 19, 1936, with Hitler, almost four years in power, loudly proclaiming his bellicose ambitions.

As director, Lee Strasberg had replaced Harold Clurman (another of the Group's three founders), heavily emphasizing text over music, so much of Weill's score wound up on the scrap heap.

Compared with other Weill musicals ("Lady in the Dark," "Street Scene," "Lost in the Stars"), "Johnny Johnson" has never really taken off, so Berlin's Theater des Westens revival automatically assumes importance. It even amounts almost to a second world premiere, for Fred Berndt, who has designed as well as staged it, has resurrected virtually every bit of Weill's original score.

With Jörg Gronius, he has also created supplementary text and translated some of the originals — leaving a puzzling amount, incongruously enough, in Green's original English.

IN spite of serious flaws, Berndt's production adds up to a rewarding evening. His sets work better than his staging, providing a number of moments that ignited spontaneous applause opening night, such as the sudden powerful metamorphosis of an army ward full of men, totally swaddled in bandages, into a military cemetery seeming to extend into infinity.

Johnny evokes such disparate literary figures as Parsifal (German legend's "guileless fool") and the do-gooder hero of Thornton Wilder's hilarious novel "Heaven's My Destination."

The Theater des Westens, which specializes in big, usually American, musicals, has provided a large cast and a lavish production, but one suspects it has stinted on rehearsal time, especially for the music. Berndt has staged things at a self-defeatingly easygoing pace — the performance runs three hours — blunting many of the work's sharp edges, and Peter Fischer (who on the podium reportedly found himself confronting an orchestra that varied in personnel from rehearsal to rehearsal) mostly beats time rather than maintaining tension.

One suspects also that Weill found himself on uncertain ground: One hears little of his Berlin successes' acrid irony, and he had yet to assimilate the American idiom he obviously aspired to. He rarely wrote a better number than "Johnny's Song," but in this insecure transitional score it finds little company.

Guntbert Warns stands out as Johnny, but most of his cohorts descend to claptrap to wrest applause, and some familiar stereotypes wind up as cheap and tasteless as such clichés inevitably do.

BOOKS

PUERTO VALLARTA SQUEEZE: The Run for el Norte

By Robert James Waller. 214 pages. $18.95. Warner.

Reviewed by Carolyn See

THIS book isn't so bad. That sentence alone should serve to alienate all the love-struck romantics who thought "The Bridges of Madison County" was the greatest story of untrammeled passion of all time, and all the other people who had to barf when they read it.

Robert James Waller evidently wanted a change of pace from all the heart-pounding and heavy breathing (and all the mean remarks from critics who evidently never knew what it meant to be in love in the middle of the country with a lot of hay and tractors and flowers).

"Puerto Vallarta Squeeze" is an adequate, interesting, absolutely not disgraceful thriller set in Mexico. It gives us Danny, an American writer more or less "between books," who's whiling away his time and stretching his remaining money in Puerto Vallarta; Maria Luz, a generic, very sweet Mexican girl who has worked her way up from unimaginable poverty to the point where she can function as Danny's accommodating girlfriend; and "the shooter," a guy who has a name but it doesn't matter much because about 75 percent of the time he is referred to as "the shooter," and that's because he used to be a Marine sniper in the Vietnam War.

Since he had been orphaned, abandoned and generally jerked around before the war, he obviously had no family to come home to, and so he became a paid assassin after the cessation of hostilities.

"Puerto Vallarta Squeeze" begins in a pleasing, seedy bar around twilight in that pleasant resort town. Danny, nuzzling Maria and mildly taking in some inconsequential distractions, happens to notice a man take out a gun from under a jacket lying on the bar and exterminate two guys out in the street. (This is a very weak point in the story; how a man who's made his living killing folks for more than 20 years would allow himself to be observed by a deadbeat, unemployed writer in the very act, as it were, is hard to explain — although the author does his best in later chapters.)

Just a little while later, the shooter asks Danny if he wouldn't mind giving him a ride north to the United States. Danny, tickled pink at the idea of an exclusive story that might give him back his career, of course says yes. Maria, of course, ignorant of everything, wants to go along. Danny can't let on that he knows about the murder, although the shooter knows that he knows, and pretty soon Danny knows that he knows, and even the innocent Maria Luz knows, because even more police than came after Thelma and Louise are coming after the shooter. The deal is: Can these three unlikely companions make it from Puerto Vallarta to the U.S. border or not? Who's going to live? Who's going to die? We all know, I think. It's not terribly likely that Maria Luz is going to walk across the border in Tijuana disguised as a domestic and then make a fortune in the export-import business, although I wouldn't rule it out entirely.

The fun in this tale is in the action, a very nice change from the steamy sex in "Madison County."

The characters are utterly predictable, but Mexico is the real presence and the author doesn't disgrace it. This is a road novel, a shoot-'em-up. You don't get sick when you read it; in fact there's some merit to it. I know I'm blowing my (already entirely precarious) reputation as an intellectual, but "Puerto Vallarta Squeeze" isn't bad. It's a fair amount of fun.

Carolyn See reviews books regularly for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Week	Wks. on List
1	THE CHRISTMAS BOX, by Richard Paul Evans	1	11
2	FIVE DAYS IN PARIS, by Danielle Steele	2	7
3	THE LOST WORLD, by Michael Chrichton	3	15
4	THE HORSE WHISPERER, by Nicholas Evans	9	17
5	SHOCK WAVE, by Clive Cussler	6	4
6	POLITICALLY CORRECT HOLIDAY STORIES, by James Finn Garner	4	13
7	SILENT NIGHT, by Mary Higgins Clark	5	13
8	THE HUNDRED SECRET SENSES, by Amy Tan	8	11
9	THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	10	98
10	THE CHILDREN'S BOOK OF VIRTUES, edited by William J. Bennett, Illustrated by Michael Hague	7	10
11	HIDE & SEEK, by James Patterson		1
12	MORNING, NOON, AND NIGHT, by Sidney Sheldon	11	17
13	THE FINAL JUDGMENT, by Richard North Patterson		4
14	THE ISLAND OF THE DAY BEFORE, by Umberto Eco		6
15	MEMNOCH THE DEVIL, by Anne Rice	13	15

NONFICTION

1	THE ROAD AHEAD, by Bill Gates with Nathan Myhrvold and Peter Rinearson	1	6
2	MY AMERICAN JOURNEY, by Colin L. Powell	3	16
3	CHARLES KURALT'S AMERICA, by Charles Kuralt	4	11
4	MISS AMERICA, by Howard Stern	2	8
5	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	9	15
6	A SIMPLE PATH, by Mother Teresa, Compiled by Lucinda Vardey	8	7
7	DAVID BRINKLEY, by David Brinkley	6	9
8	SISTERS, Essays by Carol Saline, Photographs by Sharon J. Wohlmuth	5	55
9	LINCOLN, by David Herbert Donald	10	11
10	MY POINT...AND DO I HAVE ONE, by Ellen DeGeneres	7	19
11	LONGITUDE, by Dava Sobel		2
12	ALL I KNOW ABOUT ANIMAL BEHAVIOR I LEARNED IN LOEHMANN'S DRESSING ROOM, by Erma Bombeck	13	8
13	MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berendt		90
14	A GOOD WALK SPOILED, by John Feinstein	12	30
15	AMAZING GRACE, by Jonathan Kozol		3

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	2	43
2	MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	1	138
3	THIS SUCKS, CHANGE IT!, by Larry Doyle	3	2
4	THE MARTHA STEWART COOKBOOK, by Martha Stewart	5	8

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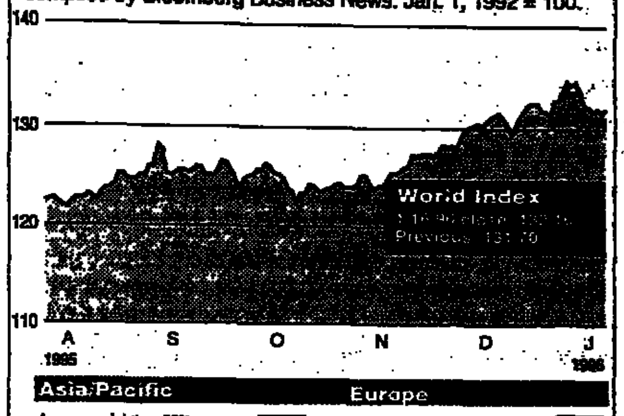
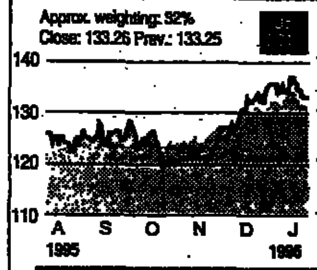
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1996

THE TRIB INDEX 132.16

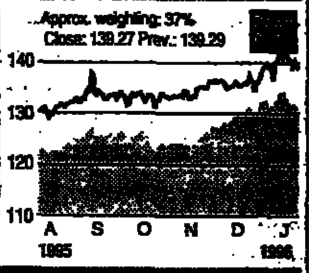
International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



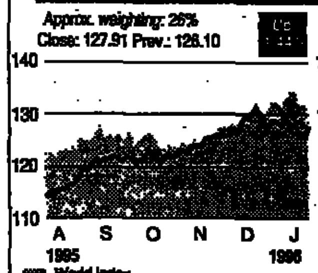
Asia/Pacific
Approx. weighting: 32%
Close: 133.26 Prev.: 133.25



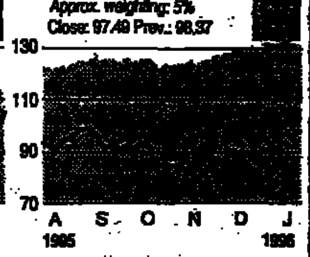
Europe
Approx. weighting: 37%
Close: 139.27 Prev.: 139.29



North America
Approx. weighting: 26%
Close: 127.91 Prev.: 128.10



Latin America
Approx. weighting: 5%
Close: 97.49 Prev.: 98.37



World Index

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

Industrial Sectors

	Tue. close	Prev. close	% change		Tue. close	Prev. close	% change
Energy	134.57	134.24	+0.25	Capital Goods	130.89	129.05	+1.27
Utilities	131.13	131.25	−0.09	Raw Materials	143.20	143.53	−0.23
Finance	126.33	126.59	−0.21	Consumer Goods	137.96	136.90	+0.77
Services	123.94	123.31	+0.51	Miscellaneous	138.84	139.04	−0.29

For more information about the Index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

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Crédit Foncier Wins Reprieve

But State Credit Line May Not be Enough

By Max Berley
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Crédit Foncier de France SA, one of France's leading housing loan providers, won a respite from insolvency Tuesday when it obtained a 20 billion franc ($4.04 billion) line of credit from the state-owned Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations.

Analysts said the refinancing would only be sufficient to cover current operating costs and did little to guarantee the bank's future profitability. They said French financial institutions, which hold more than 262 billion francs of the bank's bonds, remained concerned about Crédit Foncier's future.

Shares in the bank, which specializes in government-subsidized housing loans, have been pummeled in the Bourse, fell 7 percent Tuesday, to 59.3 francs, after falling 7 percent on Monday. They have lost nearly 75 percent of their value since the beginning of 1995.

Analysts said that they began fearing for the bank's future when the French government this year canceled its monopoly on a low-interest state-subsidized housing loan for low-income clients and replaced it with a zero-interest loan that is now available at all French banks.

The loss of the monopoly compounded a difficult situation for the bank, which has racked up heavy losses on loans to property developers, its second line of business. Its net profit dropped to 274 million francs in 1994 from 515 million francs in 1993, and profit for 1995 is expected to be sharply lower.

"The establishment has lost its main business," said Frédérique Hafman, a banking analyst at Cholet-Dupont in Paris.

Axa Plans to Raise New Capital

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Axa SA said Tuesday it would raise 5.9 billion francs ($1.19 billion) on the French stock market in step with a realignment of its relationship with Assicurazioni Generali, which will reduce Generali's stake in the French insurer.

Axa is offering current shareholders priority and a deep discount for the stock. They will be able to buy one share for each seven held at 250 francs, a 24 percent discount to the closing price Tuesday of 327.10 francs.

Generali will trade an indirect 17 percent holding in Axa for an 11 percent stake in the French insurer. Axa will sell its 40 percent interest in the Italian insurer's Generali Midi Expansion unit.

A source close to the deal said Generali had grown disenchanted with the Axa link, which had not produced hoped-for benefits. The source said Generali might sell some of its Axa shares later this year, when the French company lists in New York. But the companies said they would seek joint "development opportunities."

Axa said it would use some of the new funds to repay a 2.3 billion-franc loan from its Finaxa affiliate. The loan was used to acquire National Mutual Group of Australia.

Single Currency Vital for EU, Santer Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, said Tuesday that failure to implement a single currency could spell the end of the European Union.

While stressing his confidence that the single currency would be introduced on schedule in January 1999, Mr. Santer told a European Parliament session that, should the plan collapse, it would amount to "a severe setback, perhaps decisive for the Union as such, with everything that would imply for the future of Europe as a whole."

Meanwhile, Hans Tietmeyer, the president of the Bundesbank, said monetary union should be restricted to countries that keep their currencies within "normal" bands in the European exchange-rate mechanism.

Mr. Tietmeyer said the current bands, which allow currencies to fluctuate by 15 percent on either side of a central rate, were too wide to be considered normal and must be redefined when the monetary union's members are selected in 1998.

"Plus or minus 15 percent can't be seen as normal," Mr. Tietmeyer told Germany's N-TV television station.

Europe's Maastricht treaty requires countries to have kept their currencies within the normal bands of the European exchange-rate mechanism for two years before joining a single currency.

When the treaty was signed in 1991, most countries were required to maintain their currencies within 2.25 percent bands. The bands were widened to 15 percent after the 1993 European currency crisis.

The comments by Mr. Santer and Mr. Tietmeyer came as officials from both countries said France and Germany were likely to coordinate efforts to create jobs and fight public deficits.

See EMU, Page 12

Apple Is Expected To Oust Spindler In Restructuring

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — As Apple Computer Inc. prepares to announce a major layoff and strategic overhaul on Wednesday, speculation is mounting that Chief Executive Michael Spindler could be among the casualties — in part because of health problems.

According to friends of the 53-year-old Apple chief, he has suffered from high blood pressure and has often been under doctor's orders to stay away from the office. "There's a real question as to whether Michael has the energy to do what needs to be done for Apple," a source close to the company said.

[An Apple spokeswoman would not comment on any of the reports directly, but said Mr. Spindler was in the office Monday and looked "great," Bloomberg Business News reported from San Jose, California.]

Apple will report financial first-quarter earnings Wednesday after the close of U.S. markets. The company is expected to post a loss of $68 million, or 55 cents a share, for the quarter that ended Dec. 30, traditionally the strongest period for computer makers.

Apple warned investors about the loss last week, blaming plummeting margins and slower-than-expected sales. The company is expected to announce a major layoff when it releases its full earnings report Wednesday, with some analysts speculating that as many as 25 percent of the company's 13,000 employees could get pink slips.

In a brief interview with the San Francisco Chronicle over the weekend, Apple's chairman, A.C. "Mike" Markkula — who has been a strong supporter of Mr. Spindler — expressed concern about the chief executive's health.

Long-time Apple-watchers say Mr. Spindler's health could provide the board with a convenient excuse to drop the company's now-controversial chief executive.

"What Markkula said tells me that Spindler is out," said Jean-Louis Gassee, formerly head of research and development for the Cupertino, California company. "It was calculated. They're sending up a trial balloon to see how it flies."

Mr. Markkula, who has been a key player throughout Apple's 19-year history, has fired three chief executives before, including Mr. Spindler's predecessor, John Sculley. But many say that a management change alone would do little to solve Apple's problems.

Microsoft To Acquire Web System

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Elevating its role in Internet software, Microsoft Corp. will acquire Vermeer Technologies Inc. and place Vermeer's World Wide Web publishing software in its top-selling suite of office programs.

The move establishes Vermeer's FrontPage program as a leading way to write information for the Web portion of the Internet and other networks.

Terms of the acquisition are not likely to be disclosed by the companies, sources said.

Vermeer is a privately-owned company in Cambridge, Massachusetts, that was started in April 1994 to make software for people to produce Web pages without complicated programming.

Vermeer's FrontPage will become part of Microsoft Office, placed beside word processing, spreadsheet and database programs as an important tool for everyday office use.

MEDIA MARKETS

Space for Sale in Bookstores

By Mary B. W. Tabor
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One of Lynn Snowden's bleakest times as an author was a grim 20 minutes she spent sobbing at a Barnes & Noble counter in midtown Manhattan.

Having found her book "Nine Lives" on a back shelf, she asked a clerk if he would shift it to the front of the store. When he twice refused, saying that the book "wasn't on his schedule to be moved," she began to shake and cry. "It was horrible," she recalled. "It was like my book wasn't good enough."

What Ms. Snowden assumed was that her book's position in the store depended on the manager's discretion. What she did not know was that the front of the store, as well as the windows, ends of aisles and other prime display spaces in many bookstores now often carry price tags. In her case, her publisher, W.W. Norton, had chosen not to pay.

Selling space in stores is nothing new to grocers, department stores and most other retailers. Floor and shelf position have long been treated as prime real estate, the most expensive areas being near the front of the store and at the cash register.

But in the rarefied world of bookselling, where store owners prided themselves on showcasing books that reflected their personal tastes, allowing a publisher to influence displays credit has been considered counterintuitive, if not unseemly.

That is changing. In a growing trend that increasingly treats books like tennis shoes, there is little that a publisher cannot pay for these days when it comes to bookstore display space, especially in the big national chains, according to documents obtained by The New York Times and interviews with publishing executives and store owners.

The practice — which involves the promotion of books using money from publishers called cooperative advertising allowances — has encouraged discounting and helped bigger bookstores draw customers.

But it has also prompted lawsuits alleging that independent dealers are being trampled, as well as concern that the sale of bookstore retail space, along with the increasing power of chains, tends to homogenize bookstores and hinder prospects for all but mass-appeal books from deep-pocketed publishers.

"The big books of the season that get heavy co-op advertising and the chains' co-operation are going to get much bigger play than the smaller books that aren't expected to be potential bestsellers," said Roger Straus, president of Farrar, Straus & Giroux Inc.

Though the price per title is not high, by offering publishers dozens of such programs — many of which link advertising space, displays and discounts — and selling them repeatedly, the chains stand to make a substantial amount of money.

Although most chains and other bookstores are reluctant to publicly discuss their promotional programs in detail, selling space in stores is becoming more common.

At Barnes & Noble, for example, joining the "Discover Great New Writers" program, which assures that a book appears face out in the front of all 358 superstores for two or three months and gets a review in a special brochure, costs publishers $1,500 a title,

See BOOKS, Page 15

Banks Post Big Gains To End '95

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Major U.S. banks, closing out a banner year that saw their stocks rise by 50 percent, reported strong earnings Tuesday, contradicting the forecasts of industry analysts who had warned that good times had run their course.

Leading the sector was Citicorp, which reported record pretax earnings for 1995 of $5.6 billion, a 21 percent increase for the year. Pretax earnings in the fourth quarter rose 17 percent, to $1.44 billion.

Citicorp, which was seriously troubled five years ago by bad real estate loans, said it had rebuilt its capital out of its booming international business. The bank also announced it was raising its quarterly dividend 15 cents to 45 cents a share.

Chemical Banking Corp., due to surpass Citicorp as the nation's largest bank when it merges with crosstown rival Chase Manhattan Corp., reported its fourth-quarter earnings rose 48 percent to $490

See BANKS, Page 12

Exceptional service demands personal attention as well as genuine concern for the financial well-being of our clients. And so we run our bank according to one fundamental principle: to protect our clients' capital as we safeguard its purchasing power.

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Headquarters of Republic National Bank (Suisse) in Geneva.

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private bank of exceptional stability, capable of weathering the roughest storms.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

Jan. 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.633	2.5125	1.12	0.3275	0.1034*	—	1.45*	1.3843	1.544*	1.1955	1.3005*
Brussels	29.9025	46.155	20.55	6.0085	1.8975*	18.3515	—	25.555	0.2839	21.96	24.465*
Frankfurt	1.4574	2.2485	—	0.29127	0.9232*	0.8929	4.866*	1.2435	1.3867*	1.0683	1.1879*
London (a)	1.538	—	2.2417	7.6612	2,429.37	2.5108	46.086	1.8064	162.57	2.1017	188.79
Madrid	122.681	189.199	84.172	24.63	7.771*	75.258	4.0959	104.5855	115.923*	89.789	—
Milan	1,579.60	2,428.40	1,084.00	317.70	—	968.59	52.847	1,346.78	14.986	1,157.16	12.865
New York (b)	—	1.535a	1.4658	5.0095	1,584.00	1.6411	30.08	1.1825	105.975	1.3688	123.33
Paris	4.980	7.6015	3.4175	—	0.3165*	3.0515	0.1663	4.2486	4.7008*	3.6504	4.06*
Tokyo	105.90	162.80	72.55	21.24	0.669	64.78	3.5380	90.36	—	77.37	0.8619
Toronto	1.3688	2.1084	0.9349	0.2736	0.0865*	0.8350	0.455*	.1604	.2937*	—	1.111*
Zurich	1.175	1.8067	0.8058	0.2359	0.074*	0.7194	3.9196*	—	1.1106*	0.8666	0.9576*
1 ECU	1.2966	0.8408	1.8888	6.4584	2,046.92	2.1165	38.8368	1.5202	137.221	1.7692	159.031
1 SDR	1.4902	0.958	2.1243	7.2975	2,321.89	2.3796	43.6813	1.7134	154.979	2.0205	178.811

Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Eurocurrency Deposits

Jan. 16

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 mo.	5 7/16 - 5 9/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 7/16 - 6 9/16	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	3/8 - 1/2	4 7/8 - 5
3 mo.	5 3/8 - 5 1/2	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 3/8 - 6 1/2	4 7/16 - 4 9/16	1/2 - 5/8	4 3/4 - 4 7/8
6 mo.	5 1/4 - 5 3/8	3 5/16 - 3 7/16	1 7/16 - 1 9/16	6 1/4 - 6 3/8	4 1/2 - 4 5/8	1/2 - 5/8	4 11/16 - 4 13/16
1 yr	5 1/8 - 5 5/16	3 1/4 - 3 3/8	1 3/8 - 1 1/2	6 3/16 - 6 5/16	4 1/2 - 4 5/8	5/8 - 3/4	4 11/16 - 4 13/16

Sources: Reuters, Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Prime rate	8 1/2	8 1/2
Federal funds	5 3/8	5 1/2
3-month CDs	5.09	5.11
Comm. paper 180 days	6.11	6.11
3 month Treasury bill	4.99	5.02
1-year Treasury bill	4.78	4.86
2-year Treasury note	5.04	5.16
5-year Treasury note	5.32	5.43
7-year Treasury note	5.45	5.56
10-year Treasury note	5.62	5.74
30-year Treasury bond	6.06	6.14
Merrill Lynch 30-day RA	5.21	5.23
Japan		
Discount rate	0.50	0.50
Call money	0.40	0.40
1-month interbank	0.44	0.41
3-month interbank	0.53	0.47
6-month interbank	0.53	0.50
10-year Govt bond	2.86	2.86
Germany		
Lombard rate	5.00	5.00
Call money	3.68	3.70
1-month interbank	3.75	3.77
3-month interbank	3.65	3.68
6-month interbank	3.53	3.55
10-year Bond	5.83	5.88

Britain		
Bank base rate	6 1/2	6 1/2
Call money	6 9/16	6 1/4
1-month interbank	6 1/2	6 1/2
3-month interbank	6 3/16	6 3/8
6-month interbank	6 1/16	6 1/8
10-year Gilt	7.30	7.41
France		
Intervention rate	4.45	4.45
Call money	4 7/8	4 7/8
1-month interbank	4 5/16	4 1/2
3-month interbank	4 3/4	4 3/4
6-month interbank	4 7/8	4 7/8
10-year OAT	6.32	6.50

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Zurich	398.00	397.25	+ 1.75
London	397.80	397.60	+ 2.05
New York	396.30	398.80	+ 2.70

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (Feb.)
Source: Reuters.

Other Dollar Values

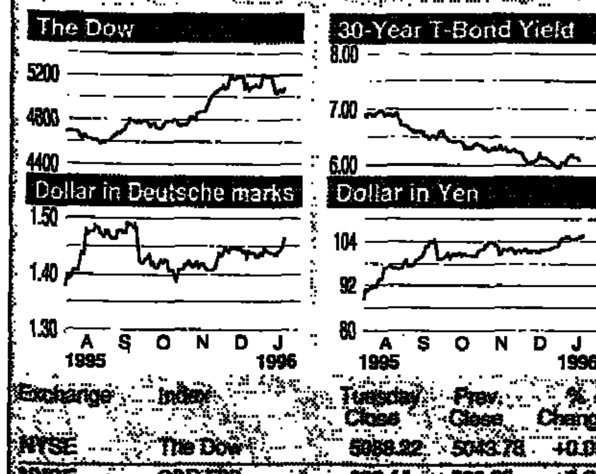
Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9993	Greek drac.	239.26	Mex. peso	7.50	S. Afr. rand	3.643
Australian $	1.3426	Hong Kong $	7.7172	N. Zealand $	1.5058	S. Kor. won	792.60
Austrian sch.	10.25	Hung. forint	140.42	Norw. krone	6.393	Swed. krona	6.6252
Brazil real	0.972	Indian rupee	35.97	Phil. peso	26.20	Taiwan $	27.40
Chinese yuan	8.2928	Indo. rupiah	2293.58	Polish zloty	2.49	Thai baht	25.26
Czech koruna	26.81	Irish £	0.6273	Port. escudo	150.79	Turkish lira	59956.5
Danish krone	5.637	Israeli shek.	3.1377	Russ ruble	4672.	UAE dirham	3.671
Egypt. pound	3.3915	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2998	Saudi riyal	3.75	Venez. boliv.	375.00
Fin. markka	4.4058	Malay. ring.	2.5628	Sing. $	1.426		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5397	1.5387	1.5377	Japanese yen	105.35	104.95	104.51
Canadian dollar	1.3638	1.3638	1.3639	Swiss franc	1.1694	1.1660	1.1623
Deutsche mark	1.4553	1.4532	1.4507				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

THE AMERICAS



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
NYSE	The Dow	5088.22	5043.78	+0.06
NYSE	S&P 500	608.44	599.82	+0.80
NYSE	S&P 100	581.99	579.63	+0.79
NYSE	Composite	325.83	322.28	+0.74
U.S.	Nasdaq Composite	993.37	988.57	+0.03
AMEX	Market Value	531.91	532.70	-0.31
Toronto	TSE Index	4785.99	4739.70	+0.12
São Paulo	Bovespa	48467.88	48954.37	-0.99
Mexico City	Bolsa	2921.25	2908.24	-0.81
Buenos Aires	Merval	532.86	539.62	-1.26
Santiago	IPSA General	5780.34	5765.38	+0.26
Caracas	Capital General	1941.43	1949.17	-0.40

Source: Bloomberg, Reuters International Herald Tribune

Archer-Daniels to Revamp Board

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Responding to widespread criticism of insider domination of the company's board, the directors of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has unanimously approved a series of proposals that would turn majority control of the board over to a group of outside directors, according to company officers and a board member.

Under the proposals, several of the current group of 17 directors would not be able to stand for reelection at the next annual meeting of Archer-Daniels in the fall.

But some large investors said that the proposals did not go far enough in addressing the problems at Archer-Daniels, the giant of agribusiness. As a result, at least one influential institutional investor said it would begin preparing its own proposals on revamping the board for a shareholder vote.

The recommendations were given Monday in a report by a corporate governance committee formed at October's annual meeting.

Still, little change is expected anytime soon at the company, which is based in Decatur, Illinois. At the meeting Monday, some current outside directors were named to board committees. But the composition of the full board is not expected to change until at least October, when the next annual meeting is expected to be held.

The governance committee was formed as Archer-Daniels faced a revolt by big investors that resulted in as much as 20 percent of the shares being voted against the company's slate of directors at the meeting last October.

The investors said the directors were failing to treat a federal criminal investigation of the company's business practices seriously, in large part because of their close ties to management. The investigation concerns accusations that senior Archer-Daniels officers engineered a widespread price-fixing conspiracy with competitors.

Three grand juries are investigating whether Archer-Daniels conspired to fix prices for several food additives and animal feed, including lysine, high-fructose corn syrup and citric acid.

The investigation was sparked by Mark Whitacre, a former executive at Archer-Daniels who worked for several years as a secret informant for government prosecutors.

Intel's Doubled Profit Disappoints

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN JOSE, California — Intel Corp. said Tuesday its earnings more than doubled in the fourth quarter, but the results fell short of its expectations because of falling computer chip prices and weaker-than-expected demand for personal computer motherboards.

Intel, the world's biggest manufacturer of computer chips, earned $867 million, or 98 cents a share, for the three months ended Dec. 30. Industry analysts had predicted a per-share profit of $1.10.

A year ago, Intel had net income of $372 million, or 43 cents a share. That included a $475 million charge to replace flawed Pentium chips.

"Our profitability was hurt by unusually high reserves for components purchased for use in our PC motherboards," said Andrew Grove, chief executive of Intel. "Demand growth in the fourth-quarter selling season did not measure up to our internal forecasts and prices of purchased components dropped."

Intel's sales rose to $4.58 billion from $3.23 billion a year ago. The company said it expected first-quarter sales to be comparable with that of the fourth quarter.

Intel's shares closed at $55.75, up $2.375, after sinking to a six-month low on Monday as investors braced for the earnings data. Intel is a bellwether for the computer industry because it makes the key chips of more than 75 percent of all PCs.

Last week, Motorola reported a drop in profit and Apple Computer warned of loss, causing concern about the strength of high-tech companies. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

EMU: *Santer Says Single-Currency Failure Could Doom EU*

Continued from Page11

Both measures are considered critical to bringing the French and German economies, mired in a slowdown, up to the standard set in the Maastricht treaty.

So far Luxembourg, the EU's smallest country, is the only nation in the 15-member trade bloc to have met the EU economic targets to qualify for the single currency.

French government sources said in Paris that French and German ministers would meet soon to discuss measures designed to overcome the economic slowdown. *(Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)*

■ Dollar Rises on European Rate-Cut Hopes

The dollar rose sharply on Tuesday on expectations for European central banks to soon cut interest rates to stimulate their flagging economies, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

The dollar closed at 1.4658 Deutsche marks, up from 1.4495 DM Monday, at 5.0095 French francs, up from 4.9625 and at 1.1825 Swiss francs, up from 1.1655 francs.

The dollar rose to 105.875 yen from 105.285. The pound slipped to $1.5350 from $1.5447.

The Bundesbank president said Tuesday "there could be some playing room" for lower rates in Germany if money supply growth did not exceed its target range in 1996.

Skepticism about prospects for European monetary union also drew investors to the dollar, traders said.

"People are realizing that EMU is probably not going to happen," said Bob Gruber at Chemical Bank. "So the dollar looks like a safe bet."

BANKS: *Strong Year-End Earnings*

Continued from Page11

million, aided by the sale of regional banking operations in New Jersey and an interest in a commercial factoring company to a Japanese bank. For the year, Chemical's net earnings rose 43 percent to $1.85 billion.

Chase's fourth-quarter earnings also rose 48 percent, to $340 million, for a full-year gain of 3 percent, to $1.21 billion.

Two other banks also involved in the merger wave that is reshaping the U.S. banking industry also posted results Tuesday.

But while Wells Fargo & Co. of San Francisco, which is pursuing First Interstate Bancorp of Los Angeles, announced its quarterly earnings jumped 42 percent to $306 million, First Interstate, which is resisting a takeover, managed only a 2 percent gain for the period, to $215.4 million.

The healthy banking results came as a surprise to Wall Street, where banks, one of the two star sectors of 1995 — high technology is the other — were expected to be ending their profit run. Bank stocks resumed their climb Tuesday, and technology stocks, which fell Monday on expectations of bad results this week, also recouped losses.

Warnings that the bank sector could not continue its performance had recently been posted by Goldman, Sachs and Merrill Lynch, while Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette flagged the sector in October.

"After a 50 percent advance in 1995 the analysts were hedging their bets in the fourth quarter," said James McDermott of Keefe, Bruyette & Woods, which specializes in bank stocks.

Credit-cards losses, which some analysts expected to pose problems for big issuers like Citicorp, turned out to be a false alarm. Citicorp's credit card business earned $1.2 billion last year, or $100 million more than 1994, thanks to growth in Asia and the United States, the bank said. Banc One Corp., the Columbus, Ohio, bank holding company that is a major issuer of Visa and Mastercards, reported a quintupling of quarterly net earnings from $64 million to $336 million.

Mr. McDermott said some analysts' pessimism about credit-card losses probably reflected a delay in catching up with new realities about the business: the fact that the cards are being more widely used because many carry special premiums, and that cardholders are not necessarily increasing their debt by making payments through their cards.

■ Strong Earnings Lift Stocks

Stocks rose Tuesday as lower Treasury bond yields and strong earnings reports fueled investor confidence about the U.S. economy, news agencies reported.

The Dow Jones industrial average ended the day at 5,088.22, up 44.44 points. Gaining issues outnumbered losing ones by a 7-to-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

The price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond jumped 1 10/32 point, sending the yield down to 6.06 percent from 6.14 percent Monday.

Bond prices were lifted by optimism that the U.S. economy had slowed enough to encourage the Federal Reserve Board to trim interest rates when its policymaking Open Market Committee meets at the end of the month.

The positive earnings reports also assuaged concern that slowing economic growth stunted corporate profits overall last quarter, while prospects of lower interest rates brightened the outlook for profits later in the year.

Even as investors received a deluge of fourth-quarter profit reports today, many were fixed on Intel Corp.'s results, scheduled for release after the close.

Intel shares, which sank to a six-month low of 53⅜ Monday, gained 2⅜ to 55¾. The company reported that earnings doubled, but analysts were disappointed by the results.

Micron Technology, the most active Big Board stock, rose 1¾ to close at 32⅝. Other technology gainers were Compaq Computer, up 3½ to 47½; National Semiconductor, up ¼ to 15⅞; Motorola, up ¼ to 48⅝.

IBM shares jumped 4½ to 87⅞ on analysts' predictions that fourth-quarter earnings, due out this week, soared 63 percent.

Microsoft, which also will report earnings this week, rose 3⅞ to 86⅛. Other gainers on the technology-heavy Nasdaq include Cisco Systems, up 1¼ to 68½; Dell Computer, up 1⅜ to 26¾, and Oracle, up 1¾ to 41¾.

Boeing Co. dropped 1 to 76 on a newspaper report that it broke off exploratory merger talks with McDonnell Douglas Corp. The companies declined to comment. McDonnell Douglas rose ⅛ to 92⅛. *(Bloomberg, AP)*

Very briefly:

Honeywell Posts a 20% Profit Rise

MINNEAPOLIS (Bloomberg) — Honeywell Inc. said Tuesday that its fourth-quarter profit rose 20 percent as cost controls improved margins on strong sales.

Net income rose to $125.8 million, or 99 cents a share, from $104.9 million, or 81 cents, a year earlier. Last year's results included a $62.7 million pretax charge to streamline its space and aviation unit. Revenue rose 10 percent, to $1.92 billion from $1.74 billion.

Results exceeded Wall Street estimates, and stock in the maker of automation and control systems rose 75 cents to close at $46.375.

•**First Data Corp.** will spin off part of its money-transfer business to the public to ease antitrust concerns after its merger with Western Union Financial Services Inc.

•**Walt Disney Co.** won approval from the Justice Department's antitrust division for its $19 billion purchase of Capital Cities/ABC Inc. after Disney agreed to sell television station KCAL-TV in Los Angeles.

•**Travelers Group** reported an 82 percent jump in fourth-quarter profits, posting earnings of $606.9 million, or $1.84 per share, for the three months ended Dec. 31, compared with $333.9 million, or 99 cents per share, a year ago.

•**Corel Corp.** shares dropped sharply after the maker of graphics software posted a fourth-quarter loss of $1 million, compared with a profit of $11.2 million a year ago. Revenue rose 27 percent, to $62.1 million. *Bloomberg, AP, Knight-Ridder*

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Tuesday, Jan. 16
Prices in local currencies.
Telekurs

Amsterdam

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
ABN-AMRO	77.50	76.80	77	77.10
Aegon	73.70	72.60	72.70	73
Ahold	69	67.70	68.70	68.20
Akzo Nobel	184.90	183.50	184.80	184
Bols Wess cva	37.30	36.90	37	37.10
CSM cva	74.60	73	74.40	74
Dordtsche Pet	242.90	240.70	242.80	241
DSM	137.40	135	136.80	134.60
Elsevier	22.30	22	22.20	22
Fortis Amev	112.20	111	111.90	110.80
G-Broc cva	51.10	50.40	51	50.40
Hagemeyer	91.30	90.60	90.80	91
Heineken	303.50	302.40	303	302.80
Hoogovens	59.20	57.70	58.80	57.70
Hunt Douglas	84	82	83.60	82
ING cva	112.30	111.70	112.20	111.80
KLM	57	56.50	56.70	56.80
KNP BT	46.50	45.50	46.10	45.90
KPN	61.90	60.70	61.90	60.80
Nedlloyd Gp	34.50	33.60	34	34.80
Nutricia	136.90	136.30	136.50	136.30
Oce Grinten	112.90	110.50	112.90	111.20
Pakhoed	43.50	42.60	43.50	42.50
Philips Elec	63.50	61.90	63.50	62.30
Polygram	92	90.60	91	91.50
Randstad Hdg	76.50	73.30	75.30	73.60
Robeco	116.30	115.90	116	115
Rodamco	47.70	47.10	47.40	47.60
Rolinco	123.40	123.10	123.10	122.40
Rorento	96.20	96.10	96.10	95.40
Royal Dutch	221.20	218.30	221.20	219.40
Stork	44	43.10	43.40	43.50
Unilever cva	230.80	227.60	230.30	227.90
VNU	247.50	244	246.40	245.40
Wolters Kl cva	153.20	151.50	151.80	153

EOE index: 504.56
Previous: 501.77

Bangkok

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adv Info Svc	502	490	490	500
Bangkok Bk F	342	334	340	334
Krung Thai Bk	120	115	116	120
PTT Explor	292	288	290	288
Siam Cement F	1456	1450	1456	1456
Telecomasia	79	78	78.50	78.50
Thai Airways	42	41	41.25	41.50
Thai Farm Bk F	288	278	286	282
Thai Teleph	145	142	144	144
Utd Comm	340	336	340	338

SET Index: 1371.64
Previous: 1376.80

Bombay

Monday, Jan. 15

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Assoc Cement	2880	2830	2845	2875
Grasim Ind	542	528	528	542
Hindalco Ind	906	904	906	904
Indust Lever	628	624	628	624
Indian Hotels	628	620	624	620
ITC	230	226	227	227
Larsen Toubro	255	251	254	250.50
Reliance Ind	188.75	185.75	186.75	185
Tata Eng Loco	380	374	379	379
Tata Iron St	181.25	178.50	180	178.25

Sensitive index: 3023.51
Previous: 3070.21

Brussels

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3600	3550	3575	3550
Barco Ind	3750	3690	3750	3690
BBL	5630	5560	5600	5510
Bekaert	25525	25375	25375	25400
CBR	12050	11950	11950	11950
CMB	2275	2250	2270	2230
Cockerill	178	174	178	174
Colruyt	8850	8800	8830	8780
Delhaize Lion	1262	1248	1258	1242
Electrabel	7430	7300	7430	7290
Electrafina	3120	3100	3100	3100
Fortis AG	3720	3670	3710	3675
GIB	1348	1328	1328	1334
GBL	4180	4150	4165	4150
Gen Banque	10900	10850	10850	10825
Gevaert	3440	3390	3390	3380
Kredietbank	8450	8350	8440	8300
Mosane	1925	1925	1925	1915
Petrofina	9050	9000	9040	9010
Powerfin	4200	4150	4190	4145
Recticel	393	374	390	380
Royale Belge	6080	6030	6060	6020
Soc Gen Belg	2550	2520	2540	2520
Solvay	16875	16600	16800	16550
Tessenderlo	11225	11150	11175	11175
Tractebel	12650	12550	12600	12500
UCB	41175	41025	41125	40875
Union Miniere	2100	2045	2085	2035

Stock Exchange index: 8736.06
Previous: 8697.16

Copenhagen

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Carlsberg B	330.30	315	320	315
Danisco	294	281	292	280
Den Danske Bk	415	407	413	403
D/S Svendbrg A	166415	161500	166000	160500
D/S 1912 A	116000	112500	116000	111000
East Asiatic Co	121	117	118	118
FLS Ind B	495	485	495	480
ISS Intl Svc B	146	143	146	145
Novo Nordisk B	783.93	772	774	770
Radiometer B	423	417	423	420
Sophus Ber B	660	645	653	647
Tele Danmk B	303.40	297	301	303
Unidanmark A	306	299	303	300

Stock Market index: 385.89
Previous: 380.28

Frankfurt

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AMB	945	945	945	940
AEG	154	152.50	154	152
Allianz Hdg	2879	2860	2878	2860
Altana	881	851	861.50	876
Asko Deutsche	770	755	765.50	753
Badenwerk	495	494	494	496
BASF	353.50	351	353	346.50
Bayer Hypo Bk	36.40	36.20	36.24	36.32
Bay.Vereinsbank	42.70	42.55	42.70	42.60
Bayer	423	420.20	422.50	415.50
Berliner Kraft	430	425	430	429
BHF Bank	41.40	40.75	41.40	40.70
BMW	811	808	811	797
CKAG Colonia	1205	1185	1190	1180
Commerzbank	347.80	346.20	346.50	346.80
Daimler Benz	766	761	764.50	757.50
Degussa	538	530.50	530.50	535
Deutsche Bank	68.45	67.90	68.02	68.25
Dresdner Bank	37.63	37.30	37.35	37.55
Heidelbg Zmt	938	930	938	938
Henkel	569.50	566	567	564
Hochtief	665	661	661	667
Hoechst	434.50	428.70	431	419.50
Holzmann Ph.	583	579	582	577
Karstadt	614	607	608	614
Kaufhof Hdg	469.50	464	464	469.50
Linde	901	891	900	881
Lufthansa ord	218.80	212	218.30	208.70
MAN	434	432.50	433.10	430
Mannesmann	493.20	490.70	493.20	488.70
Moench Rueck	3200	3193	3194	3198
Preussag	429.80	427.50	427.60	426
PWA	218	216	218	215
RWE	551.50	548.50	551	544.50
SAP pfd	223.50	221.60	221.70	224
Schering	102.35	101.85	102.05	100.55
Schmalb Lub	228	222	227.50	229
Siemens	815.50	812.50	815.50	813.80
Suedzucker	764	762	763	763
Thyssen	279.20	277.20	278.80	277
Veba	64.40	64.08	64.33	63.95
VEW	517	516	516	519.80
Viag	619.50	615	619	613.50
Volkswagen	522	515.50	522	514.50
Wella	771	757	771	747

DAX index: 2376.87
Previous: 2359.65

Helsinki

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cultor I	184	179	183.50	179
Enso-Gutzeit R	27.50	27	27	27.60
Huhtamaki IF	118	117.50	117.50	117
Kesko	57.50	57.30	57.50	57.40
Kone BF	363	360	360	365
Kymmene F	108.50	107.90	108	109
Merita A	12	11.90	12	11.90
Metra BF	173.10	172	172	173
Metso-Serla B	125	123.50	123.50	125
Nokia Pri F	154.90	150.60	154.50	152.50
Outokumpu A	70.40	67	70	68
Rautaruukki	28	27.50	28	28.20
Repola	79	77	79	78
Stockmann A	243	241	241	242
Valmet A	109	109	109	109

HEX General index: 1673.91
Previous: 1678.23

Hong Kong

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amoy Props	8.65	8.50	8.55	8.60
Bk East Asia	29.90	29.15	29.80	29.25
Cathay Pacific	12.80	12.40	12.45	12.80
Cheung Kong	51.50	50.50	51.50	51
China Light	38.20	37.50	38	37.60
Chin Estates	6.35	6.10	6.15	6.35
Citic Pacific	28.35	28	28.30	28.15
Cons Elec Pwr	14.05	13.85	13.90	13.95
Dao Heng Bk	30.20	29.70	30.10	30.20
First Pacific	9.95	9.65	9.85	9.75
Great Eagle	22.10	21.90	21.95	22
Guangdong Inv	5.55	5.45	5.55	5.55
Guoco Group	39.50	39.30	39.30	39.50
Hang Lung	14.70	14.20	14.45	14.20
Hang Seng Bk	71	69.50	71	70
Henderson Inv	7.15	6.95	7.15	6.95
Henderson Ld	52	51	52	51.50
HKR Intl	8.10	7.85	8.05	8.10
HK Aircraft	22.15	21.70	21.95	21.60
HK China Gas	13.70	13.55	13.70	13.65
HK Electric	26.45	26.05	26.45	26.10
HK Shang Htls	12.20	11.70	12.15	12
HK Telecomm	15.05	14.85	15	14.90
Hopewell Hdgs	5.10	4.90	4.98	5
HSBC Hdgs	117.50	115.50	117	117
Hutchison Wh	49.40	48.60	49	49.50
Hysan Dev	21.70	21.15	21.65	21.45
Johnson El 580	15	14.95	14.95	15.05
Miramar Hotel	16	15.70	16	16.30
Nat Mutual	7.25	6.95	7.25	7.15
New World	34.60	34.10	34.60	34.40
Oriental Press	2.70	2.68	2.70	2.73
Orient Telecom	2.70	2.65	2.68	2.68
Shangri-La	10.15	10	10.15	9.95
SHK Props	66	64.50	65	66.25
Shun Tak Hdgs	5.95	5.85	5.95	5.95
Sino Land Co.	7.45	7	7.45	7.05
Sth China Post	4.83	4.75	4.83	4.75
Swire Pac A	64.75	63.25	64.25	64
Tsim Sha Tsui	7.45	7.10	7.45	7.20
TV Broadcasts	30.30	30	30.20	30.30
Wharf Hdgs	29.90	29.20	29.50	29.20
Wheelock	16.20	15.80	16.15	15.80

Hang Seng index: 10671.20
Previous: 10634.50

Jakarta

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Astra Intl	3500	3475	3475	3550
Barito Pacific	2125	1925	2000	2125
Gudang Garm	26900	26500	26900	26900
Indah Kiat	1700	1675	1675	1675
Indocement	9125	9000	9050	9100
Indofood	12400	12200	12300	12700
Indorayon	2175	2075	2100	2125
Indosat	9100	8900	8925	9075
Kalbe Farma	9000	8775	8800	9000
Sampoerna	28250	27750	27850	28375

Composite index: 558.43
Previous: 563.90

Johannesburg

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AngloAm-Corp	256	254	255	250
AngloAm Gold	346	345	346	336
AngloAm Ind	190	187	190	186
Barlow	57.25	56.75	57.25	56.25
C.G. Smith	29	28.75	29	28.50
De Beers	121.75	120	121.75	120
Driefontein	53.25	52	52	52
Freegold	37.50	36	37.10	35.50
Fst Natl Bk	35	35	35	34.50
Gencor	14.60	14.15	14.60	13.90
GFSA	122	121	122	121
Iscor	3.99	3.90	3.99	3.90
Johnnies Ind	58	58	58	58
Kloof Gold	44	43	43.25	42.25
Liberty Life	122	122	122	122
Nedcor	66	65.25	66	65.50
Rembrandt Gp	38.50	38.25	38.50	38
Richemont	58.50	58.50	58.50	58
Rust Platinum	72	70.40	70.40	70
SA Breweries	141.50	140	141.50	137.50
Sappi	56	55	56	55
Sasol	34	33.75	33.75	33.25
SBIC	170	170	170	173
Tiger Oats	65.50	65.50	65.50	65.50

All Market index: 6794.39
Previous: 6710.40

Kuala Lumpur

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mal Banking	23	22.30	22.30	23.10
Mal Intl Ship F	7.45	7.05	7.45	7.05
Public Bank F	5.90	5.75	5.90	5.75
Resorts World	14.50	14.30	14.40	14.50
Sime Darby	6.90	6.70	6.80	6.90
Telekom Mal	21	20.60	21	20.80
Tenaga	9.95	9.85	9.95	9.90
Utd Engineers	17.80	17.40	17.40	17.70

Composite index: 1069.66
Previous: 1072.55

London

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abbey Natl	6.46	6.38	6.43	6.45
Allied Domecq	5.56	5.42	5.50	5.42
Anglian Water	5.73	5.64	5.72	5.75
Argyll Group	3.60	3.45	3.57	3.46
Arjo Wiggins	1.87	1.80	1.82	1.86
Asda Group	1.25	1.14	1.15	1.13
Assoc Br Foods	3.73	3.68	3.72	3.70
BAA	4.96	4.82	4.93	4.82
Barclays	7.57	7.40	7.57	7.42
Bass	7.28	7.13	7.27	7.14
BAT Ind	5.69	5.55	5.69	5.56
Bank Scotland	2.92	2.84	2.92	2.86
BICC	3.03	2.92	2.95	2.99
Blue Circle	3.36	3.29	3.32	3.29
BOC Group	9.05	9	9.02	9
Boots	6.04	5.97	6.01	6
Bowater	3.72	3.61	3.71	3.59
BPB Ind	2.98	2.88	2.96	2.90
Brit Aerosp	8.43	8.33	8.35	8.38
Brit Airways	5.05	4.94	5.05	4.94
Brit Gas	2.68	2.62	2.68	2.63
Brit Petm	5.25	5.13	5.23	5.17
Brit Steel	1.67	1.62	1.63	1.64
Brit Telecom	3.92	3.41	3.78	3.68
BTR	3.35	3.32	3.35	3.33
Burmah Cast	9.80	9.64	9.78	9.68
Cable Wireless	4.59	4.48	4.58	4.51
Cadbury Schw	5.48	5.36	5.47	5.39
Caradon	2.18	2.13	2.16	2.15
Carlton Comm	10.43	10.27	10.31	10.40
Coats Viyella	1.83	1.80	1.83	1.82
Comml Union	6.20	6.10	6.17	6.12
Courtaulds	4.35	4.23	4.33	4.30
De La Rue	7.07	6.96	7.02	7
Eng China Cl	3.27	3.20	3.26	3.22
Enterprise Oil	3.81	3.75	3.78	3.77
Fam Colonial	1.63	1.60	1.62	1.61
Forte	3.84	3.62	3.81	3.64
Genl Accident	6.52	6.38	6.47	6.40
GEC	3.74	3.65	3.74	3.65
GKN	7.85	7.80	7.82	7.85
Glaxo	9.05	8.83	9.02	8.85
Granada Gp	6.95	6.68	6.90	6.68
Grand Met	4.49	4.40	4.47	4.41
GRE	2.70	2.60	2.70	2.58
Guinness	4.84	4.75	4.83	4.81
GUS	6.90	6.75	6.89	6.74
Hanson	2.05	2.01	2.04	2.02
Hillsdown Hdg	1.78	1.73	1.75	1.73
HSBC Hldgs	9.97	8.98	9.96	9.79
ICI	8.12	7.98	8.11	7.98
Inchcape	2.62	2.55	2.58	2.57
Kingfisher	5.30	5.18	5.29	5.25
Ladbroke	1.66	1.53	1.65	1.56
Land Sec	6.32	6.26	6.30	6.31
Laporte	6.67	6.60	6.61	6.63
Lasmo	1.73	1.70	1.72	1.71
Legal Genl Grp	6.88	6.73	6.85	6.74
Lloyds Abbey	4.64	4.57	4.63	4.57
Lloyds TSB Gp	4.07	3.15	3.27	3.17
London Elec	7.27	5.83	5.98	5.85
Lucas Ind	1.86	1.77	1.84	1.78
Marks Spencer	4.37	4.29	4.36	4.31
MEPC	4.04	3.98	4	4.02
Mercury Asset	8.75	8.63	8.73	8.69
Midlands Elec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3.30
Natl Power	4.35	4.28	4.31	4.33
NatWest	6.52	6.31	6.50	6.38
News Intl	3	3	3	3.02
NthWst Water	5.77	5.67	5.72	5.70
Nthern Foods	1.93	1.87	1.92	1.87
P&O	4.84	4.73	4.83	4.75
Pearson	6.30	6.16	6.30	6.17
Pilkington	1.92	1.86	1.90	1.91
Powergen	5.07	5.03	5.07	5.03
Prudential	4.30	4.23	4.27	4.25
Rank Org	4.57	4.43	4.55	4.43
Reckitt Colm	7.15	7.03	7.05	7.10
Redland	3.60	3.53	3.55	3.54
Reed Intl	10	9.89	9.99	9.91
Rentokil	3.43	3.41	3.41	3.43
Reuters Hdgs	6.19	6.07	6.18	6.06
RMC Group	9.43	9.32	9.40	9.35
Rolls Royce	2.01	1.97	1.99	1.98
Royal Bk Scot	5.55	5.40	5.54	5.40
RTZ reg	9	8.88	8.93	8.89
Royal Insur	3.96	3.78	3.93	3.84
Sainsbury	4.37	4.14	4.24	4.13
Schroders	13.55	13.40	13.43	13.48
Scot Newcastle	6.12	6.05	6.08	6.09
Scot Power	3.79	3.75	3.78	3.78
Sears	0.98	0.96	0.97	0.98
Severn Trent	6.35	6.25	6.31	6.30
Shell Trsp reg	8.32	2.66	8.28	8.26
Siebe	7.70	7.58	7.60	7.65
Smith Nephew	1.83	1.81	1.82	1.83
Smith (WH)	4.15	4.03	4.11	4.02
SmithKline clA	6.93	6.85	6.90	6.86
Smiths Ind	6.43	6.30	6.42	6.28
Sthern Elec	9.09	8.97	9.01	9
Stand Charter	5.73	5.60	5.68	5.60
Sun Alliance	3.80	3.73	3.77	3.67
Tate & Lyle	4.55	4.50	4.54	4.54
Tesco	3.16	3.04	3.16	3.02
Thames Water	5.42	5.33	5.38	5.35
Thorn EMI	16.28	15.93	16.26	15.95
3i Group	4.09	4.04	4.07	4.09
TI Group	4.82	4.70	4.81	4.72
Tomkins	2.70	2.65	2.67	2.70
Unilever	13.30	13.12	13.29	13.14
Utd Biscuits	2.63	2.57	2.60	2.57
Utd News	5.73	5.66	5.70	5.70
Vendome uts	5.61	5.52	5.60	5.53
Vodafone	2.15	2.12	2.13	2.12
Whitbread	6.81	6.73	6.81	6.77
Williams Hdgs	3.32	3.28	3.31	3.30
Wolseley	4.53	4.46	4.49	4.42
Yorkshire Elec	6.77	6.65	6.73	6.65
Zeneca	12.92	12.50	12.91	12.50

FT-SE 100 index: 3718.60
Previous: 3682.70

Madrid

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Acerinox	13400	13100	13250	13320
ACESA	1350	1340	1340	1345
Argentaria	5330	5290	5320	5300
BBV	4390	4370	4390	4370
Banesto	828	825	828	828
Bankinter	12280	12070	12100	12000
Bco Centro Hisp	2450	2420	2450	2425
Bco Exterior	3260	3260	3260	3260
Bco Popular	22850	22700	22800	22800
Bco Santander	6040	6000	6020	6010
CEPSA	3150	3115	3115	3170
Corp Mapfre	6790	6730	6770	6720
Dragados	1755	1710	1710	1725
Endesa	7080	6980	7080	6970
FECSA	872	868	870	866
Fomento Const	10590	10180	10180	10400
Gas Natural	18450	18350	18400	18350
Hidroel Cantab	4180	4140	4150	4195
Iberdrola	1160	1135	1150	1140
Pryca	2600	2585	2595	2585
Repsol	4050	3985	4035	3975
Sevillana Elec	930	920	921	930
Tabacalera	4900	4750	4900	4895
Telefonica	1795	1770	1795	1770
Union Fenosa	702	690	693	697
Valenc Cement	1450	1435	1450	1450

Stock Exchange index: 327.46
Previous: 325.59

Manila

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ayala A	22.25	21.75	22	22.25
Ayala Land	32	30.50	32	32
Manila Elec A	170	162	165	164
Metro Bank	540	530	535	540
Petron	14	13.75	14	14
Phil Long Dist	1565	1545	1560	1570
San Miguel A	56.50	56	56	56
San Miguel B	93.50	92.50	93.50	93.50
SM Prime Hdg	8.30	8	8.20	8.10

PSE index: 2776.75
Previous: 2778.86

Mexico

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alfa A	103.90	101.90	103.00	103.80
Cemex B	30.10	28.95	30.10	29.10
Cifra C	8.96	8.84	8.90	8.90
Empresas ICA	92.00	89.00	92.00	88.50
Emp Moderna	30.90	30.00	30.90	31.80
Femsa	19.40	19.12	19.40	19.38
Gpo Carso A1	51.00	50.20	50.70	51.50
Televisa CPO	95.50	93.80	95.50	95.70
TelMex L	12.24	11.84	12.24	12.08
Tribasa CPO	32.00	31.00	32.00	31.80

Bolsa index: 2921.25
Previous: 2908.24

Milan

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alleanza Assic	14265	14035	14200	14090
Bca Comm Ital	3315	3170	3300	3210
Bca Naz Agricol	1051	1022	1040	1040
Bca Naz Lavoro	11500	11350	11500	11360
Bca di Roma	1590	1521	1582	1525
Bco Ambrosiano	4370	4150	4370	4185
Benetton	18430	17800	18305	17700
Credito Italiano	1845	1796	1845	1793
Enichem Aug.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	3325
Fiat	4990	4940	4980	4930
Fondiaria	7400	7140	7400	7150
Generali Assic	38950	38000	38800	38050
IFIL	4650	4575	4625	4650
Italcementi	9870	9550	9800	9600
Italgas	4830	4685	4830	4660
Mediobanca	10350	10080	10350	10065
Montedison	993	980	990	974
Olivetti	1148	1063	1067	1148
Pirelli	2016	1980	2010	1980
RAS	18400	17990	18400	17900
Rinascente	9650	9310	9625	9360
S Paolo Torino	9300	9060	9300	9150
SME	3445	3340	3395	3440
Stands	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	22500
Stet	4440	4390	4435	4370
Telecom Italia	2570	2505	2560	2475
Toro Assic	19800	19360	19800	19550

MIB Telematico index: 9324.00
Previous: 9177.00

Montreal

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Alcan I	19¾	19⅝	19¾	19⅝
Bank Montreal	32¼	31⅞	32⅛	32
Bce Mob Com	47½	47½	47½	47¾
Cdn Tire A	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15
Cdn Util A	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜
Cascades	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
CT Finl Svc	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
Extendicare	29½	29½	29½	29
Gaz Metro	15⅛	15	15⅛	15⅛
Gt-West Lifeco	29½	29⅛	29⅜	29½
Hees Intl Bcp	14⅛	13⅞	14	14⅛
Hudsons Bay	19⅝	19⅜	19½	19½
Imasco	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	26⅛
Investors Grp	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
Loblaw Cos	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	33
Molson A	22	21⅞	21⅞	22⅛
Natl Bk Canada	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Oshawa A	23	22⅞	22⅞	23
Pancdn Petlm	51	51	51	51
Power Corp	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛
Power Finl	33	33	33	33
Quebecor B	21⅞	21	21⅞	21⅞
Rogers Comm B	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15⅛
Royal Bk Cda	32⅛	31⅞	32	31⅞
Sears Canada	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
Shell Cda A	43⅛	42⅛	42⅞	43
Southam	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Stelco A	6⅛	6	6	6
Trilon Finl A	4½	4½	4½	4½

Industrials index: 2296.28
Previous: 2281.19

Oslo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aker A	89.50	88	89	89.50
Bergesen Dy B	131	130	130	130.50
Christiania Bk	15.70	15.58	15.50	15.60
Den Norske Bk	17.70	17.40	17.40	17.80
Dy Norsk Luft	310	302	304	300
Dyno Indust	141	138	138	141
Elkem	71	70	70	71.50
Hafslund A	174	172	174	172
Kvaerner	227	222	224	223
Leif Hoegh	94.50	94	94.50	93
Norsk Hydro	277.50	274	275	275
Norske Skog A	182.50	178.50	179	181
Orkla	311	305	305	307
Rieber B	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	131
Saga Petlm B	76	75.50	76	75.50
Schibsted	86	86	86	85
UniStorebr A	33.70	33.20	33.20	33.80

OBX index: 414.86
Previous: 415.84

Paris

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Accor	648	633	645	633
AGF	156.90	149.10	151.80	158.90
Air Liquide	890	873	890	874
Alcatel Alsth	430.80	420.50	429.10	419.20
Axa	329.70	325	327.10	323.30
Bancaire	519	503	508	508
BNP	213	205.10	212.70	202.40
Bouygues	500	492	495.20	493.30
Canal Plus	971	942	968	942
Carrefour	3245	3212	3235	3203
CCF	244.80	240.80	244.80	238
CarnaudMB	224.20	224	224.20	224.10
Credit Local cl	408.10	401.60	405.50	404.80
Credit Lyon PC	247	237.50	242	240
Danone	817	806	813	811
Elf-Aquitaine	379	374	378.50	372.70
Eridania BS	890	879	888	865
Euro Disney	12.50	12.35	12.45	12.45
Eurotunnel uts	6.35	6.15	6.25	6.15
Gen. Eaux	549	538	548	541
Havas	408.80	405	408.50	403
Lafarge Cop	321.60	314.20	315.50	312.40
Legrand	819	800	815	786
L'oreal	1368	1346	1366	1345
LVMH	1065	1051	1060	1059
Lyon. Eaux	486	475.50	480.20	480.80
Michelin B	197.50	196	197.40	195
Navig Mixte	682	675	678	680
Paribas A	277	270	271.10	273.50
Pechiney Intl	87.90	84.30	87.90	84
Pernod Ricard	296	289.10	294	290
Peugeot Cit	684	665	684	659
Pinault-Print	1087	1062	1082	1055
Promodes	1283	1250	1283	1257
Renault	156.80	152.80	156.80	154.40
Rh-Poulenc A	108.50	105.90	108.40	105.50
Roussel-Uclaf	914	891	907	887
Sanofi	325.40	319.40	325	318.10
Schneider	184	179.60	184	179.90
Ste Generale	614	603	609	604
St Gobain	588	577	585	572
St Louis	1436	1411	1430	1415
Suez	201	196.70	197.90	198.10
Thomson CSF	116.30	113	114	115.90
Total B	358	351.40	358	351
UAP	122.70	118	119.40	121.10
Valeo	247.50	243.10	244	243

CAC-40 index: 1952.10
Previous: 1924.40

São Paulo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Bco Brasil Pfd	12.60	12	12.20	12.30
Banespa Pfd	5.75	5.41	5.45	5.70
Bradesco Pfd	9.80	9.61	9.65	9.65
Brahma Pfd	491	480	480	482
Cemig Pfd	24.50	23.50	23.70	23.95
CESP Pfd	27.99	27.20	27.30	27.20
Eletrobras B	305	293	296	300
Itaubanco Pfd	314	310	312	311
Light	310	305	309	303
Paranapan Pfd	13.15	12.80	12.80	13.09
Petrobras Pfd	104	100	100.51	102.50
Sid Nacional	23.50	22.80	23	23
Souza Cruz	5.81	5.40	5.81	5.40
Telebras Pfd	54.60	52.50	52.70	53.49
Telesp Pfd	168	163	165	164.01
Usiminas Pfd	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.95
CVRD Pfd	172	166	166.50	168.99

Bovespa index: 48467.80
Previous: 48954.40

Seoul

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Daewoo Heavy	8250	7810	8200	7900
Hyundai Eng	37000	36100	36200	36400
Hyundai Motor	33300	32900	33000	33000
Korea El Pwr	29400	28600	29000	28800
Korea Mob Tel	612800	597000	603000	602000
LG Electronics	25800	25200	25500	25500
Pohang Iron St	53500	52500	52800	53200
Samsung Elec	135500	133500	134500	134000
Samsung Hvy	19500	19200	19400	19300
Yukong	24700	24200	24580	24500

Composite index: 868.27
Previous: 865.46

Singapore

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Cerebos Pac	11.30	10.90	11	11.60
City Devits	11.10	10.90	11.10	10.90
Cycle Carriage	15.80	15.60	15.70	15.70
Dairy Farm Int*	1.04	1.02	1.02	1.06
DBS	10.60	10.50	10.60	10.60
DBS Land	5.20	5.10	5.15	5.15
Fraser & Neave	19.30	19.10	19.30	19.10
HK Land*	2.05	2.01	2.02	2.02
Hong Leong Fin	4.04	4.02	4.04	4.04
Jard Matheson*	7.75	7.55	7.65	7.75
Jard Strategic*	3.24	3.22	3.24	3.22
Keppel	12.90	12.60	12.70	13
Natsteel	2.98	2.95	2.97	3
Neptune Orient	1.64	1.62	1.63	1.62
OCBC foreign	19	18.40	18.40	18.70
OSea Union Bk	7	6.95	7	7
Sembawang	8.80	8.65	8.70	8.85
Sing Airlines F	14.40	14	14.20	14.20
Sing Petlm	1.78	1.77	1.77	1.80
Sing Press F	25.50	25.10	25.40	25.40
ST Auto F	3	2.95	2.99	3.02
ST Ship	2.79	2.76	2.76	2.79
Sing Telecomm	3.34	3.30	3.32	3.30
Straits Steam	4.86	4.72	4.72	4.78
Utd Industrial	1.50	1.44	1.50	1.50
Utd O'Sea Bk F	15.20	14.80	15	15
Wing Tai Hdgs	3.22	3.12	3.14	3.20

*: in U.S. dollars.
Straits Times index: 2397.83
Previous: 2413.59

Stockholm

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
AGA BF	92	91	92	91
Asea AF	675	669	672	671
AssiDoman F	139.50	136	136	139
Astra AF	254	248.50	253	245.50
Atlas Copco AF	100	98.50	100	100.50
Avesta F	59.50	57	57.50	59.50
Electrolux BF	291	286	289.50	287
Ericsson BF	125.50	122	124	124
Gambro BF	152.50	152	152.50	152
Hennes BF	398	387	398	389
Incentive AF	308	306	306	308
Investor BF	212.50	209	211	210
Kinnevik BF	198	195	196	196
MoDo BF	307	297	301	297
Sandvik BF	118	115	116	117.50
SCA BF	100.50	97	99	99.50
S-E Banken AF	55.50	54.30	55.50	55
Skandia Fors F	184.50	183	184.50	183
Skanska BF	229	224	226	228
SKF BF	132	129.50	129.50	132
SSAB BF	70	69	70	70
Stora AF	77.50	74.50	76.50	75.50
Sv Handles AF	134.50	133.50	134	134
Sydkraft AF	136	136	136	138
Trelleborg BF	74	73.50	74	73.50
Volvo BF	135	130.50	134.50	130.50

SX 16 index: 1888.43
Previous: 1787.89

Sydney

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Amcor	9.63	9.50	9.61	9.52
ANZ Bkng	6.54	6.42	6.52	6.43
BHP	18.92	18.71	18.86	18.77
Boral	3.47	3.42	3.46	3.43
Brambles Ind.	15.72	15.60	15.68	15.64
Burns Philp	3.12	3.07	3.10	3.08
CBA	11.33	11.13	11.31	11.15
CC Amatil	11.90	11.65	11.90	11.62
Coles Myer	4.35	4.30	4.31	4.32
Comalco	6.80	6.74	6.76	6.82
CRA Ltd	19.60	19.25	19.56	19.32
CSR	4.57	4.49	4.54	4.52
Fosters Brew	2.30	2.28	2.30	2.28
GIO Australia	3.35	3.19	3.34	3.19
Goodman Fld	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.34
ICI Australia	10.45	10.30	10.40	10.40
John Fairfax	2.88	2.84	2.88	2.84
Lend Lease	20.48	20.04	20.48	20.03
Mayne Nickless	5.98	5.80	5.94	5.80
MIM Hdgs	1.75	1.73	1.75	1.75
Nat Aust Bank	12.56	12.47	12.51	12.50
News Corp	7.37	7.20	7.26	7.23
North Ltd	3.71	3.66	3.69	3.68
Pacific Dunlop	3.17	3.11	3.15	3.12
Pioneer Intl	3.57	3.51	3.56	3.51
Placer Pacific	3.07	2.95	3.03	3
Santos	3.98	3.85	3.97	3.85
Southcorp	3.24	3.19	3.23	3.19
Wesfarmers	8.52	8.37	8.40	8.42
Western Mining	8.35	8.18	8.19	8.33
Westfield Trt	2.48	2.47	2.48	2.45
Westpac Bkng	6.16	6	6.10	6.05
Woodside Pet	7.15	7.02	7.12	7.02
Woolworths	3.41	3.35	3.41	3.39

All Ordinaries index: 2245.10
Previous: 2232.00

Taipei

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Asia Cement	42.90	41.80	42.70	41.90
Cathay Life Ins	123	122	122	123
Chang Hwa Bk	101	99	100.50	100
China Steel	21.10	20.60	20.80	20.80
China Trust	42.50	42	42.30	42.10
Evergreen	43.70	43.10	43.60	43.50
Far East Text	25.10	24.70	24.80	25
First Bank	103	101.50	102.50	102.50
Formosa CF	23.40	22.50	22.50	23
Hua Nan Bk	86.50	85	85.50	86
Huaton Teltron	19.40	18.90	19	19.40
ICBC	74.50	73	73.50	73.50
President Ent	31.60	31.40	31.60	31.40
Taiwan Cemt	35.50	34.70	34.80	35.10
Tatung	49.10	48.60	49.10	48.90

Stock Market index: 5815.36
Previous: 5827.81

Tokyo

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Ajinomoto	1190	1150	1190	1170
All Nippon Air	1110	1050	1100	1060
Asahi Bank	1290	1260	1280	1270
Asahi Chem	787	776	785	775
Asahi Glass	1180	1170	1180	1170
Bank of Tokyo	1810	1790	1810	1800
Bk Yokohama	846	833	846	837
Bridgestone	1670	1640	1660	1650
Canon	2050	2010	2050	2070
Chiba Bank	910	895	910	896
Chubu Elec	2480	2450	2470	2450
Chugoku Elec	2420	2400	2400	2410
Daiei	1310	1280	1300	1290
Daiichi Kang	2010	1970	2010	1990
Daiwa Bank	820	798	802	814
Daiwa House	1710	1700	1710	1710
Daiwa Sec	1560	1540	1560	1560
Fanuc	4530	4480	4530	4480
Fuji Bank	2380	2340	2380	2340
Fuji Photo	3110	3060	3110	3070
Fujitsu	1160	1130	1150	1140
Hitachi	1040	1010	1040	1010
Honda Motor	2190	2150	2190	2180
IBJ	3000	2970	3000	2990
IHI	440	436	436	438
Itochu	728	712	728	725
Ito-Yokado	6510	6380	6510	6460
JAL	696	684	695	682
Jusco	2720	2700	2720	2660
Kajima	1090	1070	1090	1040
Kansai Elec	2500	2460	2500	2490
Kao	1330	1310	1330	1320
Kawa Steel	370	359	370	362
KDD	8790	8680	8750	8650
Kinki Nipp Ry	798	792	794	791
Kirin Brewery	1230	1190	1230	1180
Kobe Steel	332	327	330	328
Komatsu	864	857	861	856
Kubota	673	665	673	669
Kyocera	7350	7300	7330	7330
Kyushu Elec	2500	2480	2500	2490
LTCB	840	820	830	830
Marubeni	575	570	574	575
Marui	2200	2150	2190	2150
Matsu Elec Ind	1750	1730	1750	1720
Matsu Elec Wk	1160	1150	1160	1140
Mitsubishi	1300	1270	1300	1270
Mitsubishi Bk	2450	2430	2440	2450
Mitsubishi Ch	526	512	526	517
Mitsubishi El	775	764	775	768
Mitsubishi Est	1330	1300	1330	1320
Mitsubishi Hvy	845	833	840	840
Mitsubishi Mat	857	853	853	845
Mitsubishi Tr	1800	1750	1800	1770
Mitsui	937	926	937	924
Mitsui Fudosn	1350	1310	1350	1320
Mitsui Trust	1130	1110	1130	1150
Murata Mfg	3670	3640	3640	3670
NEC	1270	1240	1260	1260
New Oji Paper	958	948	957	940
Nikko Sec	1320	1290	1300	1320
Nintendo	8050	7980	7990	8250
Nipp Credit Bk	431	421	424	432
Nipp Express	983	971	983	970
Nippon Oil	629	619	624	630
Nippon Paper	730	719	728	715
Nippon Steel	361	358	360	360
Nippon Yusen	611	606	609	608
Nippondenso	2070	2020	2060	2020
Nissan Motor	832	819	832	818
NKK	293	290	293	286
Nomura Sec	2270	2250	2270	2270
NTT	8130a	8030a	8070a	8070a
Obayashi	855	836	855	840
Odakyu El Ry	712	697	712	696
Ono Pharm	3860	3810	3850	3840
Osaka Gas	378	361	370	361
Ricoh	1160	1140	1150	1160
Sakura Bk	1230	1220	1230	1240
Sankyo	2510	2490	2510	2490
Sanwa Bank	2180	2150	2170	2160
Sanyo Elec	635	626	635	622
Secom	6970	6800	6810	6870
Seibu Rwy	5100	5040	5060	5030
Sekisui House	1360	1350	1360	1350
Seven-Eleven	7150	7070	7090	7190
Sharp	1640	1600	1640	1610
Shimizu	1100	1060	1100	1060
Shin-etsu Ch	2120	2070	2120	2090
Shizuoka Bk	1320	1300	1320	1310
Sony	6580	6430	6550	6450
Sumitomo	1070	1050	1070	1030
Sumitomo Bk	2230	2210	2230	2220
Sumit Chem	517	510	514	516
Sumitomo Elec	1300	1280	1300	1280
Sumit Metal	332	328	330	333
Sumit Trust	1460	1440	1450	1470
Taisei	727	720	726	713
Taisho Pharm	2130	2090	2110	2080
Takeda Chem	1690	1660	1690	1670
TDK	5200	5090	5140	5080
Tohoku El Pwr	2460	2430	2430	2450
Tokai Bank	1420	1390	1410	1400
Tokio Marine	1330	1310	1330	1310
Tokyo El Pwr	2740	2690	2720	2700
Tokyo Gas	370	367	370	367
Tokyu	743	727	743	718
Tonen	1560	1530	1560	1540
Toppan Print	1390	1370	1380	1360
Toray Ind	693	680	693	683
Toshiba	828	814	825	822
Toyo Seikan	3190	3050	3190	3050
Toyo Trust	945	934	948	941
Toyota Motor	2250	2230	2250	2210
Yamaichi Sec	818	804	805	818
Yamanouchi	2320	2270	2300	2320
Yasuda Fire	764	751	755	746
Yasuda Trust	574	563	566	569

a: x 100
Nikkei 225 index: 20567.87
Previous: 20287.42

Toronto

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
Air Canada	4⅞	4.70	4⅞	4.70
Alberta Energy	22½	22¼	22½	22⅛
Alcan Alum	40	39⅜	39⅞	39⅛
Avenor A	22⅞	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛
Bk Nova Scotia	31½	31	31½	30⅞
Barrick Gold	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	38⅛
BCE	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
BC Telecomm	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Bombardier B	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅛
Brascan A	23	22	22⅝	22⅛
Cameco	55½	54⅝	55⅛	55
CIBC	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛	41⅞
Cdn Airlines	2.95	2.85	2.90	2.95
Cdn Nat Res	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	20
Cdn Occid Pet	44⅛	43⅞	44	44
Cdn Pacific	25¾	24⅞	25¾	24⅞
Cominco	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	27⅜
Consumers Gas	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
Dofasco	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½
Doman Ind B	10	10	10	9⅞
Du Pont Cda A	24⅛	24	24	24
Echo Bay Mns	16⅛	15⅝	16	15⅝
Empire Co. A	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
Falconbridge	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	28½
Fletcher Chall A	20	19¾	20	19¾
Franco Nevada	82	81	81¼	81½
Guardian Cap A	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	10
Hemlo Gold	16	15⅞	16	15⅞
Horsham	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Imperial Oil	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛
Inco	43⅛	42⅝	43	43⅛
IPL Energy	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼
Laidlaw A	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Laidlaw B	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Loewen Group	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
Ldn Insur Gp	27⅛	27	27⅛	26⅞
Macmill Bloe	17	16⅞	17	16⅞
Magna Intl A	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	58
Maple Leaf Fds	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Moore	24⅞	24⅛	24½	24⅛
Newbridge Net	65⅛	62⅞	64½	63⅞
Noranda Inc	26⅛	25⅛	25⅞	26⅛
Noranda Forest	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝
Norcen Energy	19⅛	19	19⅛	19
Nthern Telecom	59½	57⅞	59½	58⅜
Nova	11⅛	11	11⅛	11½
Onex	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	15
Placer Dome	36½	35⅝	36⅛	35⅞
Potash Sask	96	94½	95⅜	94⅛
Provigo	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Quebecor Print	23½	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜
Renaissance	32⅞	32	32½	32⅛
Rio Algom	23½	23⅛	23½	23½
Seagram Co	48⅞	48⅛	48⅞	48⅛
Stone Consold	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞
Talisman Eny	28⅝	28⅛	28½	28½
Teleglobe	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Telus	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛
Thomson	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜
TorDom Bank	25	24⅞	25	24½
Transalta	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
TransCda Pipe	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18⅜
Utd Dominion	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
Westburn	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Westcoast Eny	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Weston	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛	48½

TSE Industrials index: 4765.99
Previous: 4739.70

Vienna

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Aust Airlines	1911	1911	1911	1890
Brau-Un Goess	496	495	495	494
Bond Vers Pfd	447	447	447	447
Creditanst PC	1585	1575	1585	1575
EA-Generali	3300	3280	3299	3320
EVN	1270	1247	1270	1248
Internunfall	1596	1596	1596	1550
Lenzing	867	860	867	861
Leykam	363	360	361	362
Mayr-Melnhof	579	571	579	575
OEMV	954	945	952	950
Oest Brau-Bet	480	477	478	476
Oest Elektriz	646	637	646	633
VA Tech	1354	1330	1352	1339
Wienerberger	2250	2215	2235	2215

ATX index: 1033.89
Previous: 1024.05

Wellington

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Air N Zeald B	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.71
Brierly Invt	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.24
Carter Holt ord	3.04	3.01	3.03	3.00
Fernz	4.10	4.06	4.10	4.10
Fisher Paykel	4.67	4.60	4.67	4.55
Fletcher Chall	3.40	3.35	3.35	3.40
Fletcher For	2.11	2.10	2.10	2.10
Goodman Fder	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Indep News	4.95	4.94	4.95	4.91
Lion Nathan	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.60
Nat Gas note	1.96	1.95	1.96	1.96
NZ Refining	24.35	24.35	24.35	24.35
Telecom NZ	6.55	6.50	6.51	6.55
Trust Bk NZ	2.03	2.02	2.03	2.03
Wilson Horton	9.10	9.00	9.00	9.12

NZSE-40 index: 2100.96
Previous: 2118.76

Zurich

	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Adia B	189	184	189	186
Alusuisse R	923	907	917	920
Ares-Serono B	810	810	810	814
Baer Hdg B	1265	1240	1240	1275
Baloise Hdg R	2420	2380	2420	2440
BBC B	1410	1397	1410	1407
Bk Vision	1590	1575	1586	1590
Bobst B	1900	1890	1895	1900
Ciba Geigy R	1000	983	1000	993
CS Holdings R	115.25	114	114.75	115
Elektrowatt B	418	410	414	416
Fischer B	1550	1510	1545	1520
Hilti PC	912	910	910	910
Holderbank B	865	855	864	855
Landis Gyr R	945	945	945	945
Merkur Hdg R	260	254	255	260
Motor Colbus	2220	2170	2220	2200
Nestle R	1266	1247	1262	1257
Oerlikon R	107.50	106.50	107	106.50
Pargesa Hld B	1510	1500	1500	1510
PharmVisn B	6200	6150	6200	6220
Pirelli B	127	127	127	127
Roche Hdg PC	8970	8830	8940	8930
Safra Republic	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	100
Sandoz R	999	972	999	984
SBC B	451	437	447	447
Schindler B	1185	1140	1180	1180
SGS B	2360	2320	2330	2380
SMH B	722	699	715	700
Sulzer R	736	717	725	721
Swiss Reinsur R	1214	1188	1209	1214
Swissair R	902	896	901	896
UBS B	1345	1324	1344	1328
Winterthur R	800	790	800	805
Zurich Assur R	329	315	322	323

SPI index: 2119.86
Previous: 2108.85

EUROPE

Forte Shares Surge As Granada Buys

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Stock in Forte PLC surged Tuesday as Granada Group PLC bought at least 9.2 percent of the hotel company's shares in the open market.

Some analysts said the move was a show of confidence on the part of Granada that it will succeed in its £3.8 billion ($5.87 billion) bid for Forte.

A Forte statement initially gave the impression Granada had breached takeover rules, saying Granada gave "selected shareholders" the chance to sell shares for 20 more pence than other shareholders could.

After a delay caused by a power failure that left Forte executives operating on mobile telephones "in the dark," a spokesman clarified that Forte merely wanted to say the price paid was 20 pence above the cash alternative offer.

The market raid sent Forte's shares soaring. The shares finished up 17 pence, at 381 pence. Speculation that the outcome is tipping towards Granada has pushed the media and leisure company's stock up, which in turn increases the value of its bid for Forte. Granada's shares closed up 22 pence at 690 pence.

Granada said it bought 87,496,012 Forte shares through its stockbrokers, Hoare Govett and Barclays de Zoete Wedd, for 384 pence a share, or a total price of £336 million.

"It was expected that they would raid the market at some point," said Jeffrey Harwood, an analyst at Robert Fleming & Co. "It's certainly a sign of confidence. The last thing you would want to end up with is 10 percent of a company after a failed bid."

Other analysts said Granada's move could be aimed to tip the balance in its favor by giving it a cushion of shares in case the bid becomes a close battle.

"It must be viewed as an insurance policy, if the bid is going to be a close run thing," said Christopher Page of Goldman Sachs & Co. "This bid changes day by day. To some extent Granada is trying to create momentum."

Granada is allowed to buy up to 9.9 percent of Forte's shares in the market as long as it pays the same or less than the current value of its cash and share offer.

Separately, Forte named Burton Group PLC's chief executive, John Hoerner, to its board.

Sir Anthony Tennant, who will become Forte chairman on Feb. 1, said the appointment of Mr. Hoerner, also effective Feb. 1, would be the first of two new non-executive appointments to the board.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

EU Is Primed for Asia Talks

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS - The European Union hopes to establish a broad partnership on trade and investment with Asia to gain a bigger share of the region's explosive growth and strike a fresh blow against U.S. trade unilateralism, officials said.

The economic partnership will be the centerpiece of discussions when EU leaders hold their first summit meeting with the heads of 10 Asian governments in Bangkok on March 1 and 2.

One primary aim of the partnership is to bolster the World Trade Organization as an effective arbiter of global trade rules and to hammer out common positions on extending those rules to new areas such as telecommunications, EU and Asian officials said.

That goal amounts to an implicit criticism of American trade policy, which many European and Asian officials believe seeks to gain an unfair advantage by threatening to impose unilateral trade sanctions.

It also underlines the improvement in relations between the EU and Asia since the two sides made common cause against Washington in trade disputes over cars and financial services last year, officials said.

The meeting "should make a strong pledge for multilateralism and open regionalism," said an EU position paper adopted by the European Commission on Tuesday. EU and Asian officials also hope that the meeting will stimulate greater trade and investment between the two regions.

Although the European Union conducted 23.2 percent of its trade with Asia in 1994 compared with 17.4 percent with the United States, the EU sent just 1 percent of its direct foreign investment to the region.

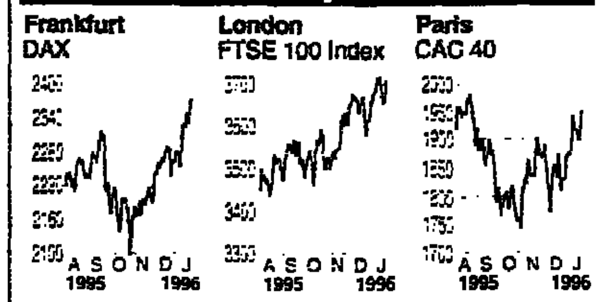
"They have a lot of room to improve," said Somkiati Ariyapruchya, Thailand's ambassador to the Union.

With Asia's needs for roads, power plants and other infrastructure estimated at as much as $150 billion a year, the region represents an opportunity that can enhance Europe's growth rather than pose a threat to its jobs, he said.

EU and Asian officials said the trade initiatives should not be interpreted as an attack against the United States, and U.S. officials noted that the trans-Atlantic initiative signed in December committed Washington to cooperating with Europe at the World Trade Organization.

Mary Seet-Cheng, Singapore's ambassador to the Union, said the overall goal of the Bangkok meeting was to "close the triangle" in global relations by elevating links between Europe and Asia to the same level that each region now enjoys with the United States.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	EOE	504.56	501.77	+0.56
Brussels	Stock Exchange	8,736.06	8,697.16	+0.45
Frankfurt	DAX	2,376.87	2,359.05	+0.76
Copenhagen	Stock Market	385.89	380.28	+1.48
Helsinki	HEX General	1,673.91	1,678.23	-0.26
Oslo	OBX	414.06	415.84	-0.43
London	FTSE 100	3,710.60	3,662.70	+1.31
Madrid	Stock Exchange	327.46	325.99	+0.45
Milan	MIBTEL	9,324.00	9,177.00	+1.60
Paris	CAC 40	1,952.10	1,924.40	+1.44
Stockholm	SX 16	1,808.43	1,787.89	+1.15
Vienna	ATX	1,033.09	1,024.04	+0.88
Zurich	SPI	2,119.86	2,108.88	+0.52

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Congo Pushes Ahead With Privatization

Reuters

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo — The government of Congo will privatize six unprofitable state firms this year as part of its economic-reform agreements with the International Monetary Fund, officials say.

An oil products distribution firm, Hydro-Congo, and a refiner, CORAF, are expected to be among the first companies targeted. Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. and Elf Aquitaine SA have already signed tentative agreements to take stakes in their operations.

"We have shown ourselves to be poor captains of industry in our country," Prime Minister Jacques Yhomby-Opango said earlier this month.

Hydro-Congo, which will concentrate on searching for oil in partnership with foreign companies, signed exploration contracts in December with the U.S. firm Chevron Corp. and Italy's Agip SpA.

Hydro-Congo has annual revenue of 50 billion CFA francs ($100 million), of which staff costs account for 40 percent. It has debts of more than 30 billion CFA francs, while the state currently owes it about 11.2 billion.

CORAF has revenue of 30 billion CFA, staff costs of almost 3 billion CFA and debts of 20 billion.

Heseltine Jumps the Gun On Unemployment News

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Deputy Prime Minister Michael Heseltine welcomed on Tuesday a fall in Britain's December unemployment figures.

Unfortunately, the numbers are not due out until Wednesday.

Mr. Heseltine hailed the "excellent news" that the jobless total had gone down during a visit to the Pilkington Technology Center in Lancashire, England.

December unemployment figures — due to be announced Wednesday morning by the Central Statistical Office — are by convention shrouded in secrecy until the moment they are officially released.

Mr. Heseltine's mistake came as he tried to deflect reporters' questions over Social Security Minister Alistair Burt's criticism of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

"The real news of today is that unemployment is down for the 28th month in a row — those are the things that matter," he said.

"I am here today to celebrate a British company, a major advance, excellent news about unemployment and very strong economic performance ahead," he added.

The government declined to comment.

Britain's unemployment rate declined to 8.00 percent in November from a reading of 8.10 percent in October.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Turkish Fund Purchases German Bank

Reuters

ISTANBUL — Turk Boston Bank AS, fully owned by the Turkish Armed Forces pension fund, bought the German-based retail bank AB Anker for 1 trillion Turkish lira ($16.75 million), Turk Boston's general manager, Ian Levack, said Tuesday.

"This is the first time a Turkish bank bought a German retail bank," Mr. Levack said. "AB Anker has a total of 40,000 clients, including 20,000 depositors. It aims to serve Turkish workers and firms in Germany as well as German firms in Turkey."

He added that AB Anker's capital would be increased this month to 37 million Deutsche marks ($25.6 million) from 17 million DM.

The bank, which has five branches, will open two new branches this year, including one in Berlin.

The pension fund transferred the funds for the purchase of AB Anker to Turk Boston, raising its capital from 1.7 trillion to 2.9 trillion lira.

Turk Boston also owns an Irish finance institution, TBB Europe, with $5 million in capital.

The armed forces fund, whose interests range from cement to canned foods and the automotive industry, holds equity stakes in 25 companies, including a fully-owned brokerage house as well as the wholly owned Turk Boston Bank.

■ **Bargain Prices Lure Investors**

Turkish stocks rose Tuesday to their highest level in two and a half months, led by gains in Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari AS and Turkiye Is Bank B shares, Bloomberg Business News reported from Istanbul.

Stabilizing money markets and cheap stock prices attracted investors back to equities, traders said.

Very briefly:

- **Oppenheimer & Co.** will establish a brokerage business in Israel by recruiting 19 people from the Tel Aviv office of **Oscar Gruss & Son, Inc.**, a New York-based brokerage specializing in Israeli shares.
- **Scottish & Newcastle PLC** will cut 1,600 jobs and close big breweries in Halifax and Nottingham, England, by October as part of its integration of the Courage beer business. S&N acquired Courage from **Fosters' Brewing Group Ltd.** of Australia last August for £550 million ($850.0 million).
- **Dackia**, a Swedish tire retailer, has sold a 50 percent stake to a group headed by an affiliate of **Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.** Terms of the deal were not disclosed.
- **The Netherlands'** unemployment for the fourth quarter fell to 459,000, or 7.1 percent of the work force, from 480,000 or 7.4 percent in the like period of 1994.
- **Karstadt AG** shares fell on news that the German retail group's 1995 sales were down 0.6 percent, to 26.9 billion Deutsche marks ($18.59 billion).
- **The Czech National Bank** put **Ekoagrobanka A.S.** under forced administration. The small, privately held bank closed its branches last week after a Czech newspaper reported problems in its 10 billion koruny ($373.3 million) loan portfolio. **The National Bank of Slovakia** also has curtailed Ekoagrobanka activities in that country.
- **The Central Bank of Russia** named Alexander Turbanov, a lawyer and former member of the State Duma, as its deputy chief.
- **The Central African Republic** will open an international diamond exchange in Bangui on Feb. 15. Diamonds are the country's main mineral resource, with an official output of around 400,000 carats per year.
- **Repsol SA** of Spain and **OMV AG** of Austria confirmed press reports that they have canceled plans to form a joint venture grouping their plastics businesses. They did not specify the reasons.

AFX, Knight-Ridder, NYT, Reuters

AMEX

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
The top 300 most-active shares, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press

Stock	Sales	High	Low	Latest	Chge
[illegible]					

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Indexes

Dow Jones

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	5068.35	5088.58	5018.85	5088.22	+44.44
Trans	1902.69	1906.30	1879.82	1895.95	-2.41
Util	227.81	229.60	226.10	229.60	+3.50
Comp	1664.34	1668.53	1649.20	1668.47	+10.77

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	710.43	699.98	710.42	+8.35
Transp.	473.14	466.51	470.80	-1.11
Utilities	206.26	201.07	206.26	+5.19
Finance	60.83	59.52	60.82	+1.30
SP 500	608.44	599.05	608.44	+8.62
SP 100	582.01	572.74	581.99	+8.36

NYSE

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	325.83	321.97	325.83	+3.54
Industrials	407.04	402.37	407.04	+3.59
Transp.	298.47	295.77	297.59	+0.03
Utility	256.47	251.48	256.47	+4.96
Finance	271.03	267.06	270.97	+3.91

Nasdaq

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	993.82	978.17	993.37	+4.80
Industrials	911.66	896.65	906.95	-1.46
Banks	1003.28	999.15	1002.28	+6.12
Insurance	1259.94	1252.76	1252.86	-0.17
Finance	1195.64	1187.52	1193.01	-0.70
Transp.	776.76	762.32	766.48	-6.27

AMEX

High	Low	Last	Chg.
533.55	529.53	531.91	-0.79

Dow Jones Bond

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	105.34	-0.01
10 Utilities	101.860	-0.14
10 Industrials	108.83	+0.13

Most Actives

NYSE: [illegible]

Nasdaq: [illegible]

AMEX: [illegible]

Trading Activity

NYSE

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1430	957
Declined	950	1330
Unchanged	712	779
Total issues	3092	3066
New Highs	121	85
New Lows	30	22

Nasdaq

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1738	1385
Declined	1830	2125
Unchanged	1745	1810
Total issues	5313	5320
New Highs	102	77
New Lows	114	94

AMEX

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	259	231
Declined	265	268
Unchanged	210	232
Total issues	734	731
New Highs	18	22
New Lows	10	3

Market Sales

	Today Close	Prev. cons.
NYSE	422.23	370.21
Amex	16.01	20.06
Nasdaq	526.19	422.66

In millions.

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Rec	Pay
IRREGULAR				
Ameico Corp	-	.15	2-1	2-15
Nth Bnchrs	-	.10	2-1	2-15
Skrom Capital	-	.26	1-26	2-9
STOCK SPLIT				
Coastal Fin 5 for 4 split.				
Educational Dev 2 for 1 split.				
HFS Inc 2 for 1 stock split.				
INITIAL				
Fannie Mae	-	.19	1-31	2-25
INCREASED				
Donaldson Co	Q	.08	2-28	3-13
REGULAR				
Birmingham Stl	Q	.10	1-29	2-9
Borg Warner Auto	Q	.15	2-1	2-15
CIGNA Hi Inco	M	.0675	1-26	2-9
CKF Bancorp	-	.20	1-28	2-12
Eastern Utils	Q	.40	2-1	2-15
Fst Commnwlth Fd	M	.0875	1-31	2-9
Hlth Care REIT	Q	.52	2-2	2-20
Hechinger Co	Q	.04	1-26	2-16
Hi Yld Plus	M	.07	1-31	2-16
Hyperion 2005 Inv	M	.054	1-22	1-31
Liberty Term 99	M	.03	1-24	2-1
Loews Corp	Q	.25	2-2	3-1
Mid Ocean Ltd	Q	.25	12-19	1-9
Prospect St Hilnco	M	.035	1-24	1-31
Thomson Corp	Q	.1375	2-13	3-15

a-annual; g-payable in Canadian funds; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Stock Tables Explained

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the years high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stocks only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.
a - dividend also extra (s).
b - annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c - liquidating dividend.
cld - called.
d - new yearly low.
e - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g - dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i - dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j - dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k - dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n - new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd - next day delivery.
P/E - price-earnings ratio.
r - dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s - stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls - sales.
t - dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u - new yearly high.
v - trading halted.
vi - in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd - when distributed.
wi - when issued/
ww - with warrants.
x - ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis - ex-distribution.
xw - without warrants.
y - ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld - yield.
z - sales in full.

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

Jan. 16, 1996

High Low Close Chge OpInt

Grains

CORN (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Mar 96 3.68½ 3.53½ 3.54 -0.11 42,291
May 96 3.72½ 3.57¼ 3.58½ -0.10¼ 101,702
Jul 96 3.69 3.53 3.53¾ -0.10½ 83,583
Sep 96 3.14¼ 3.03½ 3.04 -0.07 22,723
Dec 96 2.95 2.85¼ 2.86¼ -0.07¼ 48,496
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 63,219
Mon's open int 502,861 off 2073

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT) 100 tons- dollars per ton
Jan 96 238.50 232.00 232.80 -3.00 1,341
Mar 96 242.00 234.80 235.80 -2.90 55,132
May 96 243.80 235.70 237.10 -2.60 15,229
Jul 96 242.50 236.00 236.20 -2.40 14,611
Aug 96 238.00 232.50 233.50 -1.50 2,529
Sep 96 232.00 226.50 227.50 -1.40 1,908
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 12,834
Mon's open int 95,535 up 366

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.
Jan 96 24.35 23.70 23.75 -0.35 1,083
Mar 96 24.46 23.91 24.02 -0.39 45,030
May 96 24.82 24.28 24.38 -0.38 15,998
Jul 96 25.18 24.66 24.74 -0.37 13,129
Aug 96 25.32 24.85 24.86 -0.39 3,287
Sep 96 25.45 25.02 25.02 -0.39 1,579
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 4,688
Mon's open int 87,239 up 571

SOYBEANS (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Jan 96 7.45 7.26 7.27¾ -0.08¼ 3,379
Mar 96 7.53 7.33 7.35¼ -0.09¼ 98,140
May 96 7.58 7.39 7.40¾ -0.08¼ 26,674
Jul 96 7.58 7.38½ 7.42 -0.08 30,100
Aug 96 7.52 7.36½ 7.37½ -0.08 2,603
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 38,237
Mon's open int 195,717 off 392

WHEAT (CBOT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel
Mar 96 4.95½ 4.78 4.80 -0.16 51,630
May 96 4.69 4.53 4.53½ -0.15 10,331
Jul 96 4.30 4.15 4.15½ -0.12¾ 30,308
Sep 96 4.30½ 4.15 4.15½ -0.14 5,987
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 16,868
Mon's open int 101,185 up 858

Livestock

CATTLE (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Feb 96 66.32 65.55 65.67 -0.60 26,916
Apr 96 66.47 65.50 65.67 -0.55 19,416
Jun 96 62.52 62.00 62.05 -0.35 12,070
Aug 96 61.57 61.20 61.20 -0.27 5,146
Oct 96 62.75 62.40 62.45 -0.12 4,627
Dec 96 62.90 62.57 62.60 -0.22 2,712
Est. sales 11,545 Mon's. sales 9,146
Mon's open int 71,134 off 34

FEEDER CATTLE (CMER) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Jan 96 60.12 59.47 60.10 +0.15 1,757
Mar 96 58.70 57.65 58.67 +0.52 7,221
Apr 96 58.80 57.97 58.67 +0.22 2,738
May 96 58.90 58.15 58.75 +0.25 2,967
Aug 96 60.20 59.50 60.20 +0.23 3,058
Sep 96 60.15 59.55 60.15 +0.15 332
Est. sales 3,985 Mon's. sales 1,682
Mon's open int 18,671 up 199

HOGS (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb
Feb 96 46.20 45.40 46.00 +0.48 10,631
Apr 96 45.80 45.17 45.52 +0.17 9,591
Jun 96 51.80 51.35 51.72 +0.25 6,018
Jul 96 51.55 51.27 51.32 +0.02 3,034
Aug 96 50.60 50.35 50.50 +0.05 3,223
Oct 96 46.80 46.60 46.65 +0.05 1,325
Est. sales 6,108 Mon's. sales 4,014
Mon's open int 35,035 up 340

PORK BELLIES (CMER) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Feb 96 53.90 53.10 53.47 +0.37 3,854
Mar 96 54.30 53.55 54.12 +0.35 1,277
May 96 55.27 54.55 55.17 +0.47 814
Jul 96 55.95 55.35 55.85 +0.15 736
Aug 96 53.85 53.45 53.70 +0.40 185
Est. sales 1,671 Mon's. sales 1,784
Mon's open int 6,636 off 17

Food

COCOA (NCSE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton
Mar 96 1293 1272 1291 +5 37,391
May 96 1313 1294 1312 +6 20,931
Jul 96 1335 1316 1335 +8 7,830
Sep 96 1354 1337 1354 +5 9,993
Dec 96 1377 1370 1385 +5 8,451
Est. sales 9,878 Mon's. sales 14,403
Mon's open int 91,420 up 2124

COFFEE C (NCSE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.
Mar 96 105.25 97.75 103.90 +4.95 17,227
May 96 104.25 98.50 103.20 +4.55 6,432
Jul 96 104.00 98.25 103.10 +4.50 2,160
Sep 96 103.00 98.50 103.00 +3.95 1,454
Est. sales 12,541 Mon's. sales 8,920
Mon's open int 28,269 off 207

SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NCSE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Mar 96 11.45 10.80 10.87 -0.80 86,585
May 96 11.20 10.55 10.59 -0.65 27,984
Jul 96 10.42 9.99 10.00 -0.49 18,252
Oct 96 10.14 9.80 9.81 -0.41 19,866
Est. sales 83,256 Mon's. sales 10,311
Mon's open int 166,464 off 1770

ORANGE JUICE (NCTN) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Jan 96 124.25 121.50 124.25 -1.00 1,116
Mar 96 119.30 114.50 117.65 -1.35 16,142
May 96 121.30 117.25 120.25 -1.35 3,072
Jul 96 123.00 119.50 122.40 -1.30 1,273
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 2,069
Mon's open int 23,276 up 525

Metals

GOLD (NCMX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
Jan 96 398.50 -2.80
Feb 96 398.95 396.30 398.80 -2.70 95,690
Mar 96 399.60 +2.70 2
Apr 96 400.80 398.00 400.60 -2.90 26,171
Jun 96 402.85 399.80 402.00 -2.60 28,682
Aug 96 403.40 403.20 404.10 -3.10 6,984
Oct 96 405.60 -3.10 4,183
Dec 96 406.20 405.80 407.20 -3.20 13,524
Est. sales 30,000 Mon's. sales 38,824
Mon's open int 211,931 up 69

HI GRADE COPPER (NCMX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Jan 96 115.10 114.00 114.00 -0.80 2,438
Mar 96 112.95 111.00 112.55 -0.90 26,436
Apr 96 111.70 110.65 111.35 -0.70 873
May 96 112.50 109.40 110.15 -0.50 5,104
Jul 96 109.35 108.40 108.85 -0.30 2,757
Aug 96 109.00 108.73 108.40 +0.25
Sep 96 108.50 107.40 107.75 +0.20 2,463
Oct 96 108.00 108.00 107.25 +0.30
Nov 96 108.25 108.20 106.75 +0.20 233
Est. sales 6,500 Mon's. sales 7,552
Mon's open int 47,771 off 1220

SILVER (NCMX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.
Jan 96 544.6 +4.2 8
Feb 96 547.2 +4.2 3
Mar 96 551.0 544.5 548.7 +4.2 61,796
May 96 555.5 550.0 553.6 +4.2 11,342
Jul 96 560.5 555.0 558.1 +4.2 7,920
Sep 96 564.3 559.5 562.3 +4.1 8,918
Dec 96 569.3 567.0 568.6 +4.0 5,540
Jan 97 571.7 +4.0
Est. sales 16,300 Mon's. sales 13,544
Mon's open int 98,987 off 365

PLATINUM (NMER) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.
Jan 96 418.60 +4.60
Apr 96 421.30 418.00 421.10 +4.60 18,985
Jul 96 422.00 422.00 422.60 +4.60 2,456
Oct 96 423.51 423.50 424.30 +4.60 1,365
Jan 97 425.90 +4.60
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,324
Mon's open int 22,864 up 235

LONDON METALS (LME) Dollars per metric ton — Close / Previous
Aluminum (High Grade)
Spot 1583¼ 1584½ 1605.00 1606.00
Forward 1583.00 1583½ 1597.00 1598.00
Copper Cathodes (High Grade)
Spot 2534.00 2539.00 2583.00 2585.00
Forward 2446.00 2447.00 2481.00 2482.00
Lead
Spot 701.00 702.00 690.00 691.00
Forward 695.00 696.00 687.00 687½
Nickel
Spot 7525.00 7535.00 7475.00 7480.00
Forward 7635.00 7640.00 7585.00 7590.00
Tin
Spot 6225.00 6235.00 6250.00 6255.00
Forward 6260.00 6270.00 6280.00 6290.00
Zinc (Special High Grade)
Spot 1014.00 1015.00 1011.00 1012.00
Forward 1036.00 1037.00 1033½ 1034½

Financial

High Low Close Chge OpInt

US T. BILLS (CMER) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.
Mar 96 95.15 95.12 95.14 -0.02 7,715
Jun 96 95.49 95.43 95.49 +0.06 5,843
Sep 96 95.57 95.51 95.57 +0.06 265
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 155
Mon's open int 13,823 up 5

5 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Mar 96 113-135 113-035 113-105 - 115 141,174
Jun 96 113-015 109-29 110-015 - 11 12,803
Sep 96 110-00 - 11 3,783
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales
Mon's open int 157,760 off 47

10 YR. TREASURY (CBOT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Mar 96 114-06 113-22 114-08 + 21 217,678
Jun 96 113-21 113-06 113-19 - 18 22,370
Sep 96 113-22 - 20 3,038
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales
Mon's open int 243,086 off 1249

US TREASURY BONDS (CBOT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)
Mar 96 120-02 119-04 120-02 - 1 03 350,047
Jun 96 119-20 118-27 119-16 - 30 18,906
Sep 96 119-08 118-13 119-03 + 1 01 5,579
Dec 96 118-18 117-30 118-18 + 1 00 1,272
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales
Mon's open int 377,048 off 4182

LONG GILT (LIFFE) £50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct
Mar 96 111-30 111-09 111-29 + 0-27 138,642
Jun 96 111-03 111-02 111-09 + 0-27 384
Est. sales 98,538. Prev. sales: 29,722
Prev. open int.: 139,026 up 1,664

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE) DM250,000 - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 100.97 100.66 100.96 + 0.46 271,815
Jun 96 100.20 99.97 100.27 + 0.46 4,752
Est. sales 154,879. Prev. sales: 75,010
Prev. open int.: 226,567 up 3,911

10-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 122.68 121.90 122.68 + 1.02
Jun 96 122.94 122.32 123.14 + 1.04
Sep 96 121.70 121.20 121.94 + 0.98
Est. volume: 207,929. Open int.: 124,559.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE) ITL 200 million - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 111.48 110.61 111.42 + 1.32 59,114
Jun 96 N.T. N.T. 111.06 + 1.32 1,726
Est. sales: 63,538. Prev. sales: 24,539
Prev. open int.: 60,840 up 806

EURODOLLARS (CMER) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.
Feb 96 94.590 94.560 94.580 +20 14,661
Mar 96 94.680 94.650 94.660 +10 428,607
Apr 96 94.800 94.780 94.790
Jun 96 95.060 94.990 95.050 +60 418,508
Sep 96 95.150 95.090 95.140 +50 264,841
Dec 96 95.080 95.010 95.070 +60 239,166
Mar 97 95.020 94.970 95.020 +60 168,474
Jun 97 94.910 94.860 94.900 +50 153,452
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 84,198
Mon's open int 2,468,777 up 4724

BRITISH POUND (CMER) 62,500 pounds, $ per pound
Mar 96 1.5428 1.5320 1.5340 -98 34,694
Jun 96 1.5340 1.5296 1.5306 -98 170
Sep 96 1.5268 -100 5
Dec 96 1.5230 1.5206 1.5228 -102 14
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,936
Mon's open int 34,883 up 22

CANADIAN DOLLAR (CMER) 100,000 dollars, $ per Cdn. dlr
Mar 96 .7342 .7300 .7302 -27 24,474
Jun 96 .7325 .7300 .7299 -27 2,116
Sep 96 .7310 .7300 .7291 -27 619
Dec 96 .7314 .7298 .7281 -27 771
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 1,454
Mon's open int 28,073 up 604

GERMAN MARK (CMER) 125,000 marks, $ per mark
Mar 96 .6914 .6857 .6857 -72 59,632
Jun 96 .6926 .6886 .6888 -73 3,121
Sep 96 .6920 -72 1,362
Dec 96 .6970 .6940 .6950 -73 47
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 17,850
Mon's open int 64,162 up 2370

JAPANESE YEN (CMER) 12.5 million yen, $ per 100 yen
Mar 96 .009579 .009522 .009537 -55 78,122
Jun 96 .009664 .009620 .009650 -57 3,189
Sep 96 .009756 -59 486
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 9,438
Mon's open int 81,970 up 214

SWISS FRANC (CMER) 125,000 francs, $ per franc
Mar 96 .8627 .8535 .8538 -93 39,071
Jun 96 .8686 .8613 .8617 -92 914
Sep 96 .8730 .8690 .8692 -92 89
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 6,259
Mon's open int 40,443 off 17

3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) £500,000 - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 93.79 93.76 93.77 + 0.03 92,706
Jun 96 93.98 93.96 93.96 + 0.04 64,504
Sep 96 94.01 93.97 93.99 + 0.05 54,309
Dec 96 93.90 93.85 93.88 + 0.08 41,073
Mar 97 93.68 93.61 93.67 + 0.09 29,536
Jun 97 93.47 93.42 93.47 + 0.10 27,359
Sep 97 93.27 93.21 93.27 + 0.11 19,151
Dec 97 93.08 93.01 93.08 + 0.12 13,246
Mar 98 92.91 92.86 92.91 + 0.10 4,963
Jun 98 92.78 92.72 92.78 + 0.10 4,608
Sep 98 92.63 92.61 92.65 + 0.10 3,267
Dec 98 92.53 92.49 92.53 + 0.10 2,453
Est. sales: 64,460. Prev. sales: 40,260
Prev. open int.: 359,267 up 1,502

3-MONTH EUROMARK (LIFFE) DM1 million - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 96.60 96.57 96.60 + 0.04 189,310
Jun 96 96.79 96.75 96.77 + 0.03 149,542
Sep 96 96.80 96.76 96.79 + 0.03 127,634
Dec 96 96.71 96.67 96.70 + 0.04 132,250
Mar 97 96.53 96.50 96.52 + 0.04 122,990
Jun 97 96.31 96.28 96.30 + 0.04 106,130
Sep 97 96.05 96.01 96.04 + 0.05 71,507
Dec 97 95.75 95.70 95.74 + 0.06 47,092
Mar 98 95.49 95.40 95.45 + 0.08 29,557
Jun 98 95.15 95.12 95.14 + 0.06 26,330
Sep 98 94.86 94.84 94.86 + 0.05 16,575
Dec 98 94.57 94.53 94.55 + 0.05 6,406
Est. sales: 172,658. Prev. sales: 80,352
Prev. open int.: 1,025,323 up 11,516

3-MONTH PIBOR (MATIF) FF5 million - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 95.40 95.26 95.35 + 0.16
Jun 96 95.64 95.48 95.58 + 0.13
Sep 96 95.70 95.55 95.64 + 0.12
Dec 96 95.64 95.50 95.58 + 0.12
Mar 97 95.46 95.35 95.43 + 0.11
Jun 97 95.24 95.15 95.23 + 0.13
Sep 97 94.98 94.94 94.97 + 0.14
Dec 97 94.74 94.70 94.71 + 0.09
Est. volume: 78,020. Open int.: 186,783.

3-MONTH EUROLIRA (LIFFE) ITL 1 million - pts of 100 pct
Mar 96 90.40 90.25 90.37 + 0.15 46,379
Jun 96 90.89 90.71 90.86 + 0.18 27,000
Sep 96 91.10 90.90 91.10 + 0.18 15,095
Dec 96 91.13 91.06 91.18 + 0.18 8,557
Mar 97 91.16 91.01 91.19 + 0.21 4,101
Jun 97 91.20 90.97 91.20 + 0.26 1,401
Est. sales: 20,356. Prev. sales: 6,449
Prev. open int.: 102,533 up 1,335

Industrials

COTTON 2 (NCTN) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.
Mar 96 84.00 82.00 82.04 -1.21 21,708
May 96 83.20 81.40 81.40 -1.18 11,585
Jul 96 82.70 80.81 80.87 -1.05 7,494
Oct 96 78.70 78.10 78.23 -0.45 1,808
Dec 96 77.10 76.37 76.37 -0.56 11,044
Mar 97 78.00 78.00 77.28 -0.62 998
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 3,831
Mon's open int 56,368 off 22

HEATING OIL (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal
Feb 96 54.10 52.20 52.20 -1.10 39,131
Mar 96 52.90 51.25 51.25 -0.79 26,467
Apr 96 50.60 49.00 49.10 -0.69 11,322
May 96 48.80 47.50 47.80 -0.39 4,711
Jun 96 48.00 46.80 47.00 -0.54 9,238
Jul 96 47.90 46.75 46.80 -0.64 5,144
Aug 96 48.20 47.20 47.20 -0.69 3,163
Sep 96 48.20 48.00 48.00 -0.59 2,045
Oct 96 48.60 48.60 48.60 -0.69 1,681
Nov 96 49.25 49.25 49.25 -0.69 1,912
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 43,615
Mon's open int 112,220 off 3174

LIGHT SWEET CRUDE (NMER) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.
Feb 96 18.78 17.75 18.00 -0.38 50,144
Mar 96 18.38 17.40 17.65 -0.40 62,061
Apr 96 18.07 17.30 17.40 -0.39 39,779
May 96 17.86 17.15 17.28 -0.31 28,056
Jun 96 17.70 17.08 17.20 -0.24 38,114
Jul 96 17.52 16.90 17.00 -0.32 25,001
Aug 96 17.47 17.00 17.00 -0.23 13,438
Sep 96 17.37 16.92 16.92 -0.24 11,043
Oct 96 17.34 16.80 16.80 -0.29 11,744
Nov 96 17.23 16.85 16.85 -0.17 8,269
Dec 96 17.20 16.65 16.82 -0.14 31,309
Jan 97 16.85 16.85 16.85 -0.09 10,033
Feb 97 17.08 16.80 16.80 -0.12 6,781
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 92,780
Mon's open int 388,647 off 1364

NATURAL GAS (NMER) 10,000 mm btu's, $ per mm btu
Feb 96 2.110 1.925 2.060 +43 32,341
Mar 96 1.965 1.850 1.955 -60 25,226
Apr 96 1.860 1.760 1.840 +57 14,485
May 96 1.820 1.740 1.810 +63 13,255
Jun 96 1.820 1.740 1.800 +58 10,403
Jul 96 1.810 1.740 1.800 +61 8,913
Aug 96 1.810 1.745 1.792 +50 8,068
Sep 96 1.810 1.750 1.800 +51 6,919
Oct 96 1.860 1.800 1.855 +51 6,262
Nov 96 1.940 1.904 1.930 +26 4,130
Dec 96 2.040 2.005 2.005 +11 7,896
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 51,693
Mon's open int 161,939 off 693

UNLEADED GASOLINE (NMER) 42,000 gal- cents per gal
Feb 96 56.05 52.80 52.95 -0.65 22,189
Mar 96 54.10 52.10 52.50 -0.68 18,428
Apr 96 56.35 54.70 54.90 -0.65 8,842
May 96 55.90 54.30 54.60 -0.55 6,737
Jun 96 55.25 53.80 53.80 -0.70 3,133
Jul 96 54.40 53.50 53.50 -0.25 3,042
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 20,852
Mon's open int 64,640 up 548

GASOIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per metric ton - lots of 100 tons
Feb 96 158.00 156.00 157.25 + 2.00 25,307
Mar 96 155.25 153.50 154.25 + 1.75 11,851
Apr 96 152.25 153.00 151.50 + 1.50 6,753
May 96 151.00 149.75 150.25 + 2.00 2,453
Jun 96 150.00 148.75 149.25 + 1.75 5,518
July 96 150.00 149.00 149.25 + 1.50 4,282
Aug 96 150.25 150.25 150.25 + 1.25 1,658
Sep 96 151.75 151.75 151.25 + 1.50 435
Oct 96 N.T. N.T. 153.50 + 1.25 451
Est. sales: 23,249. Open int.: 61,646 off 2,035

BRENT OIL (IPE) U.S. dollars per barrel - lots of 1,000 barrels
Feb 96 17.85 17.67 17.76 + 0.20 15,806
Mar 96 17.31 16.60 16.72 - 0.25 68,273
Apr 96 16.96 16.30 16.40 - 0.24 17,757
May 96 16.69 16.11 16.20 - 0.22 14,407
June 96 16.50 15.90 16.03 - 0.22 14,776
July 96 16.30 15.85 15.89 - 0.23 6,477
Aug 96 N.T. N.T. 15.80 - 0.22 4,123
Sep 96 16.16 16.11 15.73 - 0.22 2,133
Oct 96 16.09 16.05 15.68 - 0.21 1,407
Nov 96 15.90 15.90 15.64 - 0.20 1,019
Dec 96 16.00 15.55 15.60 - 0.20 3,819
Jan 97 15.95 15.90 15.57 - 0.20 3,712
Est. sales: 31,364. Open int.: 153,709 off 1,337

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX (CMER) 500 x index
Mar 96 610.60 601.15 610.00 + 6.80 196,607
Jun 96 615.90 606.80 615.80 + 7.15 6,481
Sep 96 620.30 616.75 617.75 + 4.70 2,969
Est. sales N.A. Mon's. sales 63,929
Mon's open int 206,153 off 1565

FTSE 100 (LIFFE) £25 per index point
Mar 96 3728.0 3689.0 3727.0 + 43.0 62,904
Jun 96 3722.0 3715.0 3729.0 + 43.0 1,121
Est. sales: 11,363. Prev. sales: 4,099
Prev. open int.: 64,025 up 58

CAC 40 (MATIF) FF200 per index point
Jan 96 1960.00 1942.00 1959.00 + 26.00
Feb 96 1965.00 1950.00 1965.50 + 25.50
Mar 96 1970.00 1957.00 1973.00 + 26.00
Jun 96 N.T. N.T. 1951.00 + 25.00
Sep 96 1958.00 1944.50 1961.00 + 24.50
Est. volume: 22,146. Open int.: 58,495.

Commodity Indexes

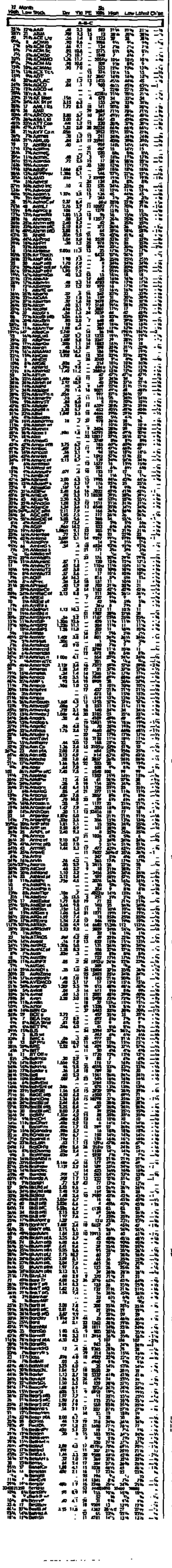
	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,439.90	N.A.
Reuters	2,097.30	2,101.20
D.J. Futures	145.60	145.80
CRB	238.98	239.95

See our International Recruitment every Monday

NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.



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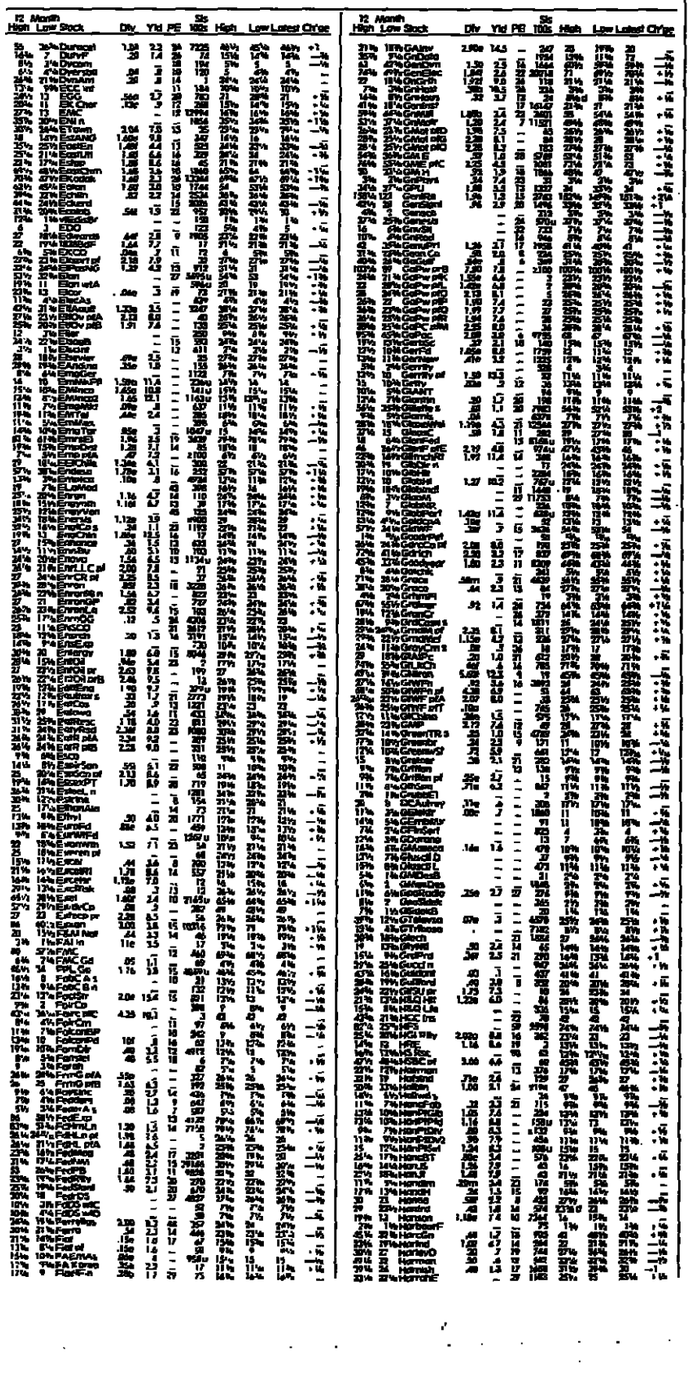
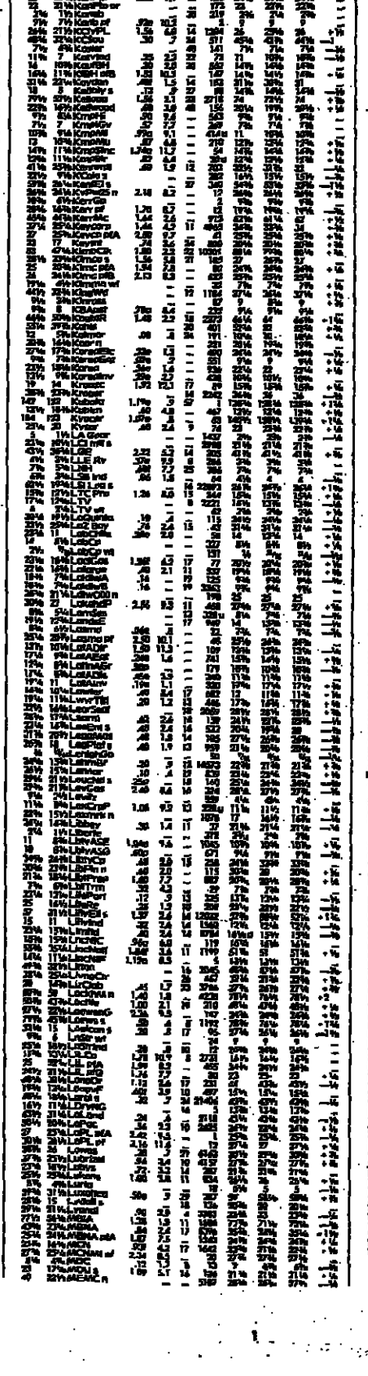
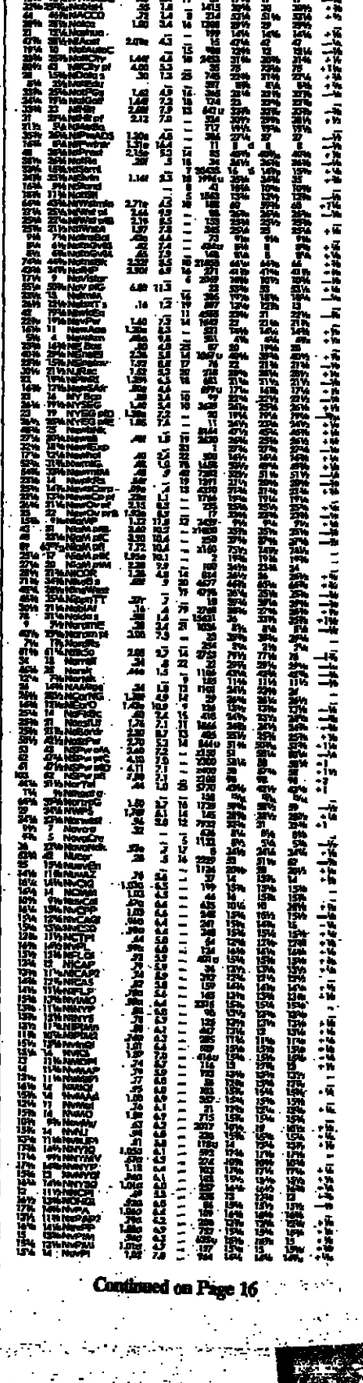






Continued on Page 16

Tokyo Says Recovery Gains Momentum

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — After a four-year slowdown, Japan's economy is one step from recovery, thanks to rising corporate capital investment, consumer spending and housing investment, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday in its monthly report.

Yet concern about weak exports, high inventory levels and rising unemployment kept the agency from declaring that full-fledged recovery was under way.

"The economy is seen pulling out of the state of standstill, although the move is slow," the agency said.

The agency attributed its brighter outlook to a rebound in industrial production, along with "bright moves" seen in consumer spending and housing investment. Industrial production rose 1.3 percent in November from October, the second straight monthly rise.

The agency supported its outlook by reporting a 2.1 percent gain in private machinery orders in November from October.

"Clearly, capital expenditure is leading the recovery, as these orders show," said Michael Lockrow, at UBS Securities in Tokyo.

Optimism about the economy spurred a rally on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, where the benchmark Nikkei index of 225 shares rose 1.38 percent, to 20,567.07 points.

Both private and government economists expect Japan's economy to grow more this year than in any of the past four years. The government has forecast economic growth of 2.5 percent for the year starting in April. From 1992 to1994, Japan averaged about 0.5 percent annual growth and economists say expansion in 1995 was about the same.

The yen's depreciation against the dollar since late December is fueling some of those expectations. The stronger U.S. currency increases overseas earnings of exporters such as Sony Corp.

"The yen has been falling since the end of the year," said Kunihiro Ishibashi, a general manager at Yamaichi Securities Co. "It shows no sign of stopping."

Still, the yen's weakness has failed to noticeably stimulate exports, the Economic Planning Agency said, adding that the agency was waiting to see when exports would rebound.

Cabinet members also maintained a cautious outlook. Finance Minister Wataru Kubo said Japan's record 3.4 percent unemployment rate could hinder a recovery by dampening consumer sentiment.

"It's true that economic data show the economy is pulling itself out of the doldrums, and that's the assessment by the EPA and the Bank of Japan," Mr. Kubo said. "But we still need to watch closely how things go." *(Bloomberg, AFX)*

Soros Praises Tokyo Stocks

Reuters

TOKYO — The financier George Soros recommended Japanese stocks on Tuesday as the best place for investors to put their money at present, and predicted the dollar would continue to rise against the yen.

Mr. Soros, widely known for his bet against the pound in 1992 that reportedly earned him up to $1 billion, is an influential figure whose investment opinions are closely followed in financial markets. His comments at a seminar in Tokyo buoyed Japanese stock prices but did little to stir the currency market.

Mr. Soros said he expected the yen to depreciate through 1996 because growth in Japan's money supply was faster than that of the United States.

"We believe that Japanese authorities will continue to maintain a more stimulative policy than that of the U.S., and that the yen will depreciate through 1996," Mr. Soros said.

Dark Side of China's Growth

Anti-Inflation Measures Raise Domestic Debt

Reuters

BEIJING — As China heads toward its fifth straight year of outstripping the West in economic growth, one dark shape disturbs the horizon: its growing mountain of domestic debt.

Beijing is being forced to pay its citizens high interest rates to keep their money in banks and in bonds to deter them from going on a massive spending or investment spree, undoing years of effort to bring down runaway inflation.

It puts banks in competition with speculative markets like stocks or futures, which offer potentially higher returns and risks.

"The high interest rates paid on the bonds distort the market and lure money away from other investments," one Western diplomat in Beijing said.

China's domestic debt stood at about 6 percent of gross domestic product in 1995. But while that level is high, it is not yet alarming, said Zhang Yichen, executive vice president at Springfield Financial Advisory Ltd. in Hong Kong, which advises China's Ministry of Finance.

"Compared to the United States or Japan, this debt level is low," Mr. Zhang said. "The issue is how efficiently savings are used. The whole savings-to-investment cycle needs efficient financial mediation, and does not have it at this point, due to lack of expertise and the structure of the financial industry."

Since 1983, China has posted a budget deficit every year except for 1985. It has issued a total of 470 billion yuan ($56.7 billion) in Treasury bonds to meet the budget deficit and interest and principal on bonds falling due.

As of September, 330 billion yuan in bonds were outstanding.

In 1995, a record 153 billion yuan in bonds was issued, of which 75.67 billion yuan was used to redeem bonds falling due and most of the rest to meet the budget deficit of 66.68 billion yuan.

The amount issued this year will be even higher, with 110 billion yuan needed to meet bond redemptions and the budget deficit expected to be no smaller than in 1995. Unofficial estimates put the 1996 issue at between 180 billion and 190 billion yuan.

"The problem is not the bond issue but the interest rates being offered on them," a Japanese economist said. "These rates make the level of repayment too high. China is piling up debt it will have to pay back in the future."

In March 1994 the central bank reintroduced an interest rate subsidy on personal, fixed bank deposits and Treasury bonds of three years and above to protect investors against inflation.

The subsidy, which is paid on top of the fixed rate, rose from 1.19 percent in March 1994 to a high of 13.24 percent in December 1995. It was set at 11.31 percent for January 1996.

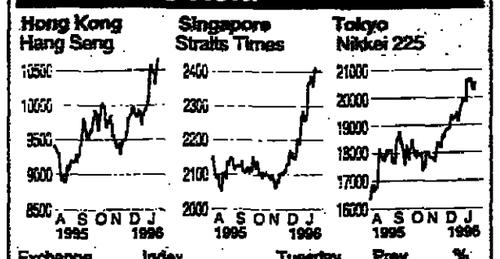
Chinese officials argue that the subsidy is essential to ensure people save money in banks and buy bonds.

An official survey of 20,000 depositors in 28 major cities found that without the anti-inflation subsidy, depositors would have withdrawn their funds to spend elsewhere.

That would have driven up prices and snuffed out China's gains in bringing down inflation.

Mr. Zhang said it was a mystery how China's central bank calculated the inflation-rate subsidy but it appeared to be worked out over a longer period than year-to-year inflation.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	10,671.29	10,634.50	+0.35
Singapore	Straits Times	2,397.83	2,413.59	-0.65
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,245.10	2,233.00	+0.54
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,567.07	20,287.42	+1.38
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	1,069.66	1,072.55	-0.27
Bangkok	SET	1,371.84	1,376.80	-0.37
Seoul	Composite Index	868.27	865.48	+0.32
Taipei	Stock Market Index	5,015.36	5,027.01	-0.23
Manila	PSE	2,776.75	2,778.86	-0.08
Jakarta	Composite Index	558.43	563.90	-0.97
Wellington	NZSE-40	2,100.96	2,110.76	-0.46
Bombay	Sensitive Index	3,015.48	3,022.51	-0.23

Source: Telekurs — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Sony Corp. plans to create a new corporate structure from April 1 to be more responsive to external changes and make it easier to enter new business areas. Sony's current eight companies will be reorganized into 10 units.
- NTT Data Communications Systems Co. said it would issue up to 140 billion yen ($1.33 billion) of new shares in Japan and overseas for investment and loan repayment. Analysts said they did not expect the issue to hurt the share price.
- Accor Asia Pacific Co., a unit of France's Accor SA, said it would build at least five hotels in Malaysia with a local concern, Taiping Consolidated Bhd.
- Bangkok could see up to $1 billion in property investment over the next two years if a proposal to introduce real-estate investment trusts is approved, according to Paul E. Scales, managing director of Jones Lang Wootton (Thailand) Ltd.
- Chinese futures traders called for stronger exchange management after the Suzhou Commodity Exchange ordered investors to cover part of their positions at set prices before Thursday, and suspended red bean trading for several days.
- The Stock Exchange of Singapore said the total market capitalization of firms listed on its main board rose 10.3 percent in 1995, to 282.55 billion Singapore dollars ($198.73 billion).

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

Vietnam Refinery Project Hits New Snag

Reuters

HANOI — Foreign firms lining up for a share in Vietnam's first oil refinery are unhappy with the stakes they look set to be allocated in the controversial $1.2 billion project, industry sources said Tuesday.

They warned that if the proposed ownership of the Dung Quat refinery is not reviewed, one or more partners could pull out. That would be a blow to the government's ambitious plans to get the plant and its capacity of 130,000 barrels a day into operation by the turn of the century.

In September, the French oil company Total SA abruptly withdrew from the project, saying it was economically unviable.

The president of the state-owned oil firm Petrovietnamsaid last week that a consortium led by South Korea's LG Group, Malaysia's national oil company Petroliam Nasional Bhd., and the U.S. firm Conoco Inc. would replace Total.

He said Petrovietnam and the LG consortium would each hold 30 percent, while Petronas and Conoco would share another 30 percent.

"Petrovietnam is trying to please too many people," said one source, who declined to be named. "It risks pleasing no one."

He said Petronas was objecting most strongly to the plan, which appeared to have been worked out with the object of bringing a U.S. participant on board.

Another source said the plan was not yet final and that a decision could be left until after a Communist Party Congress in June, which is currently making heavy time demands on many senior officials.

BOOKS: *Display Space in Bookstores Becomes Prime Commodity*

Continued from Page 11

according to the chain's 1996 promotions guide aid to publishing executives. To have a book featured for one month on a cardboard floor display in front, called a dump, a publisher pays $10,000.

At the company's mall stores — B. Dalton, Doubleday and Scribner's — end-of-aisle displays cost $3,000 a title for one month; a two-month spot in the "New Arrivals" section costs $2,500.

At Borders Group Inc., publishers pay $15,000 to advertise a book with a 30 percent discount in a 1996 pre-Christmas issue of USA Today. This provides top-tier listing in ads, and the fee includes front-of-store display for the month at Borders stores.

The bookstores refuse to comment on how much they make from their programs. But publishers, who collectively pay millions to the chains in co-op advertising money each year, say that the amount is high and that the money helps discount books.

In Borders' case, if publishers buy all 16 slots in the pre-Christmas ad — which include some less expensive placements — the chain collects $120,000. Since the space costs $45,000, according to USA Today, Borders could make $75,000 for that one advertisement.

The practices have recently come under attack. The American Booksellers Association insists, in part, that many publishers favor the chains by unfairly giving them more co-op money and by streamlining the big stores' reimbursement process.

Many independents complain that co-op money is sometimes not available to them. When it is, they must usually produce reams of receipts before collecting.

Already at a disadvantage because chains buy in bulk, many independent stores say that the uneven allotment of co-op money helps the chains offer discounts that small competitors cannot afford.

Last year the American Booksellers Association — which represents 4,500 U.S. bookstore owners, including the chains — sued five publishers over the co-op and pricing practices, saying they unfairly favored the chains. Three of the publishers — Penguin Books USA Inc., a unit of Pearson PLC of Britain; Houghton Mifflin Co. and Hugh Lauter Levin Associates — have settled, agreeing to establish new policies while denying wrongdoing. Cases against the two others — St. Martin's Press, now a unit of Holtzbrinck, and Routledge Hill Press, continue.

A week and a half ago, the association, most of whose members are small independents, announced that it was suing Random House Inc., a unit of Advance Publications Inc., on similar charges.

"This kind of discrimination is what has been driving independents out of business," said Jerald R. Jacobs, a Washington lawyer representing the booksellers' group.

Mr. Jacobs argues that the practices violate federal antitrust laws because chains and independents work off different promotions schedules.

The dispute between chains and independents has percolated, although quietly, for years. The Federal Trade Commission began investigating price and promotional-allowance discrimination in the publishing industry in 1979, and in 1989 filed a complaint against Random House, Simon & Schuster Inc., now part of Viacom Inc., and four other publishers. All six agreed to a settlement in 1992.

But that settlement has not been made final because the commission has been deadlocked over whether to demand the same terms from a seventh publisher, Bantam Doubleday Dell Publishing Group Inc., part of Germany's Bertelsmann AG.

The publishers, for their part, say they are caught in the middle and that the chains wield an increasingly big stick. "We are occasionally forced to buy into these kinds of programs, even for books that would do well on their own, just so that when we do have a book or an author who needs extra exposure, they're willing to accommodate it," said a sales executive who spoke on condition of anonymity.

But the large chains, which deny using strong-arm practices, insist that if they are influential, it is because they are bigger and better retailers than their competitors.

In many cases, the larger bookstores have tripled their retail space and spruced up decaying urban shopping areas, making book buying more appealing to the public. The addition of cafes and the availability of deep discounts, late hours and extensive stock has all but revolutionized bookselling.

In 1994, the chains for the first time outsold independents, taking a 25 percent share of the market, compared with the independents' 21 percent. Direct-mail book clubs, price clubs and other outlets sell the rest.

Hanoi Posts Trade Deficit

Reuters

HANOI — Vietnam, which regularly reports a glowing picture of economic success, revised its 1995 trade figures on Tuesday to reveal a deficit of $2.2 billion — its largest shortfall since the end of the war.

The General Statistics Office said Vietnam exported $5.3 billion worth of goods last year, but imported $7.5 billion, resulting in a deficit $400 million larger than anticipated.

The biggest factor behind the rise was a 227 percent increase in imports of cement, needed to fuel a construction boom.

Imports of oil products rose 14.8 percent last year, as the economy grew by 9.5 percent. Inflation in 1995 stood at 12.7 percent, according to figures released in December.

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1995 PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED SALES

	1995 (FRF millions)	1995/1994 (%)	1995/1994 at constant exchange rates (%)
France	3,090	+ 1	–
Germany	1,200	– 2	– 4.5
Other European countries	2,600	– 4	– 5.5
NAFTA (USA - Canada - Mexico)	1,365	+ 8	+ 23
Other countries	825	+ 26	+ 30
Total	9,080	– 4.5	+ 7

At constant exchange rates, sales would reach FRF 9,310 million (+ FRF 230 million).
The Group its pursuing its international development, 2/3 of its sales being achieved outside France.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG
R.C. Luxembourg B 28 616

Notice is hereby given that an **Extraordinary General Meeting** of the shareholders of **DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND** will be held at the registered office of the Fund on **5 February 1996 at 5.15 pm** with the following Agenda:

1. Dissolution of **DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND.**
2. Appointment of BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A., Luxembourg Branch represented by Mr. Jean-Edmond EZARD as Liquidator and determination of his power.
3. Instructions to the Liquidator to present his Liquidation Report at an Extraordinary General Meeting which must be held **on 26 February 1996** and to convene an Extraordinary General Meeting for the closing liquidation **on 18 March 1996.**

Suspension of redemption/subscription commences as from the date of the convening of the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on 17 January 1996.

The first point of the Agenda requests a quorum of 50% of the shareholders and the decision will be passed by a majority of 2/3 of those present and voting. Each share is entitled to one vote.

On behalf of the Company,
BANQUE PRIVEE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.
Luxembourg Branch
20, Boulevard Emmanuel Servais,
L - 2535 LUXEMBOURG

IIF

To the Holders of
International Income Fund
Long Term Units - Deutschemark Portfolio

EBC Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited as Manager of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividend per Unit for the financial period ended 31st December, 1995, payable on the 31st January, 1996, in respect of Units in issue on 31st December, 1995.

Long Term Units - Deutschemark Portfolio
DM 6.00 per Unit - payable against Coupon No. 2

Unit holders should send their Coupons to the Manager at EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8XL, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:-

Banque Générale du Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A.,
Rennweg 57, 8023 Zurich, Switzerland

Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA.,
50 Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-2951 Luxembourg

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Long Term Units - DM Portfolio in issue at 31st January, 1996 may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional units at a purchase price equal to the Basic Net Asset Value per Unit at 31st January, 1996 (as an indication, the Basic Net Asset Value per Unit was DM 105.29 on 8th January, 1996). This right will be terminated at the close of business on 29th February, 1996. Long Term Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Manager accordingly when presenting their Coupons for payment.

EBC Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited
Manager
Dated 17th January, 1996

IIF

To the Holders of
International Income Fund
Long Term Units - US$ Portfolio

EBC Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited as Manager of the above mentioned Fund has declared the following dividend per Unit for the financial period ended 31st December, 1995, payable on the 31st January, 1996, in respect of Units in issue on 31st December, 1995.

Long Term Units - US$ Portfolio
US$2.00 per Unit - payable against Coupon No. 35

Unit holders should send their Coupons to the Manager at EBC House, 1-3 Seale Street, St. Helier, Jersey, JE4 8XL, Channel Islands or to one of the following Paying Agents:-

Bankers Trust Company, 280 Park Avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A

Banque Générale du Luxembourg (Suisse) S.A.,
Rennweg 57, 8023 Zurich, Switzerland

Banque Générale du Luxembourg SA.,
50 Avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-2951 Luxembourg.

Arrangements have been made whereby holders of all Long Term Units - US$ Portfolio in issue at 31st January, 1996 may reinvest the dividend paid at that date in additional units at a purchase price equal to the Basic Net Asset Value per Unit at 31st January, 1996 (as an indication, the Basic Net Asset Value per Unit was US$32.46 on 8th January, 1996). This right will be terminated at the close of business on 29th February, 1996. Long Term Unit holders who desire to reinvest their dividend should advise the Manager accordingly when presenting their Coupons for payment.

EBC Fund Managers (Jersey) Limited
Manager
Dated 17th January, 1996

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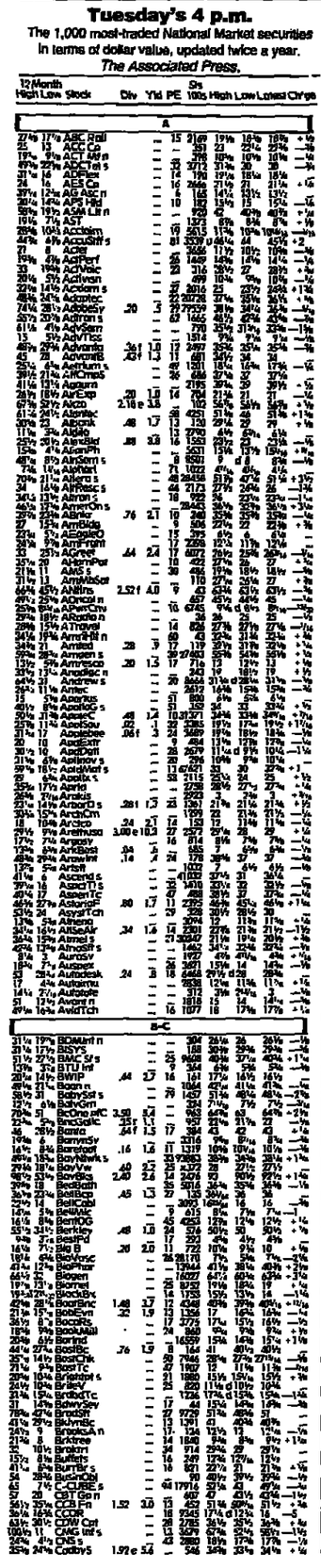
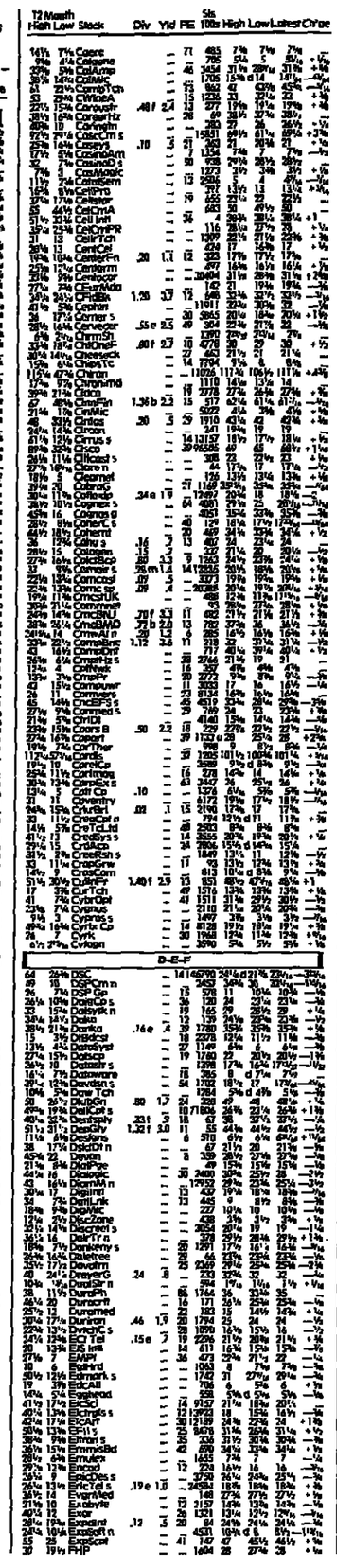
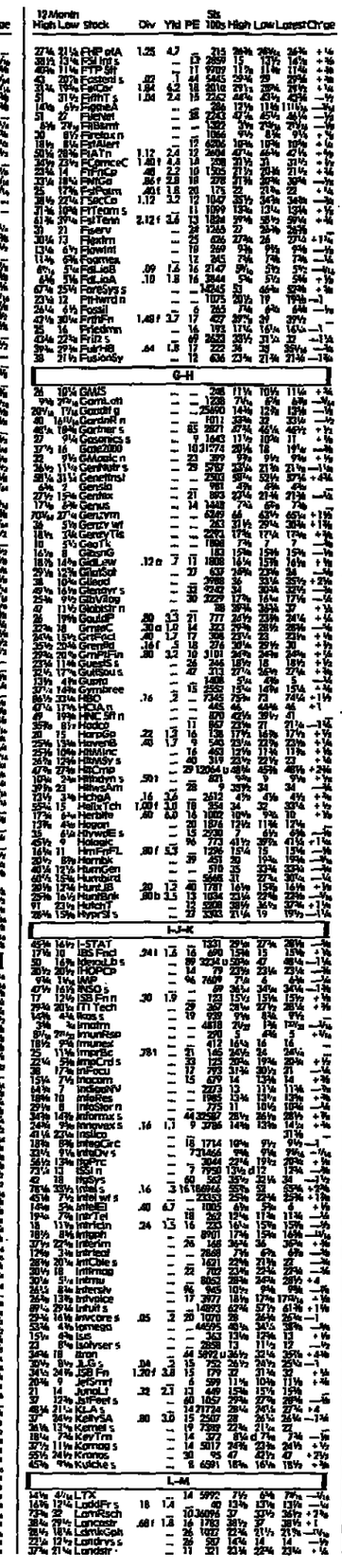
NASDAQ

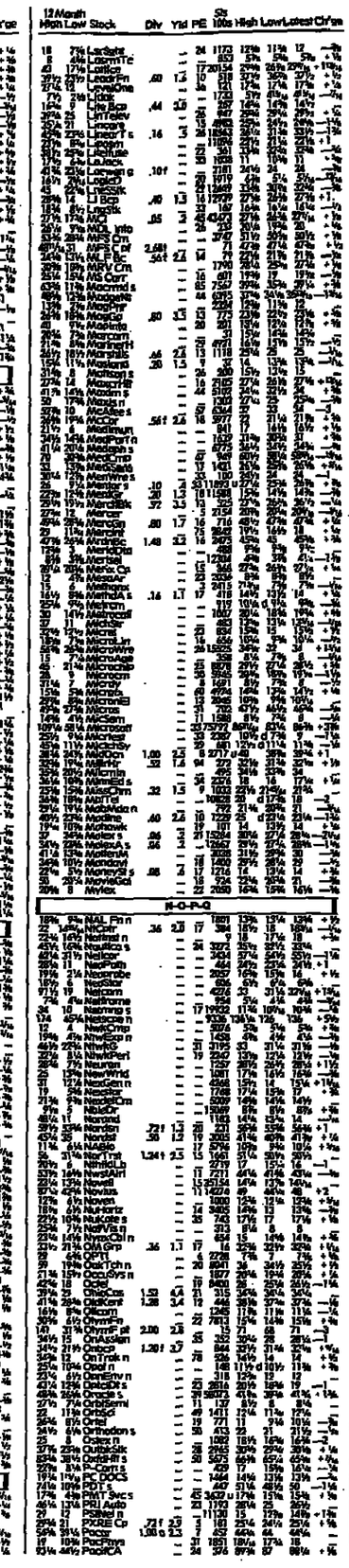
Tuesday's 4 p.m.

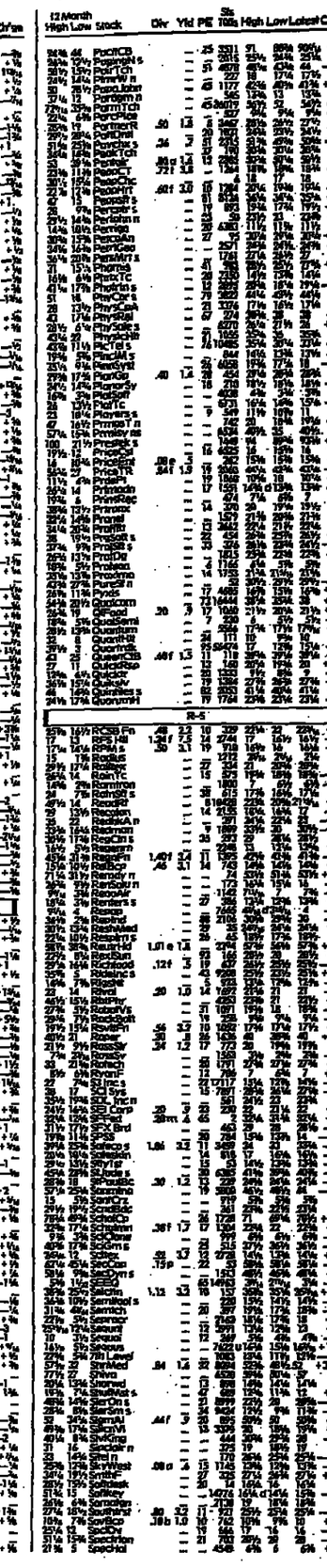
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

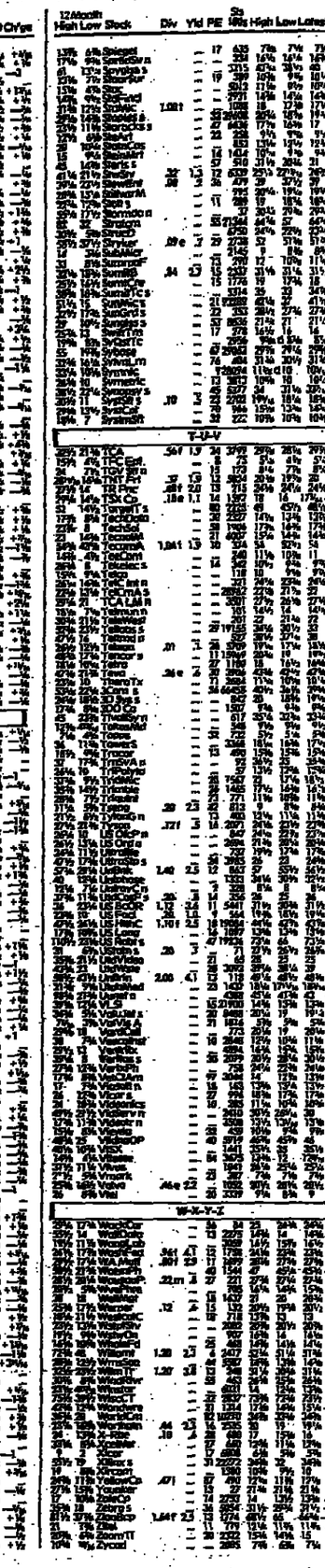








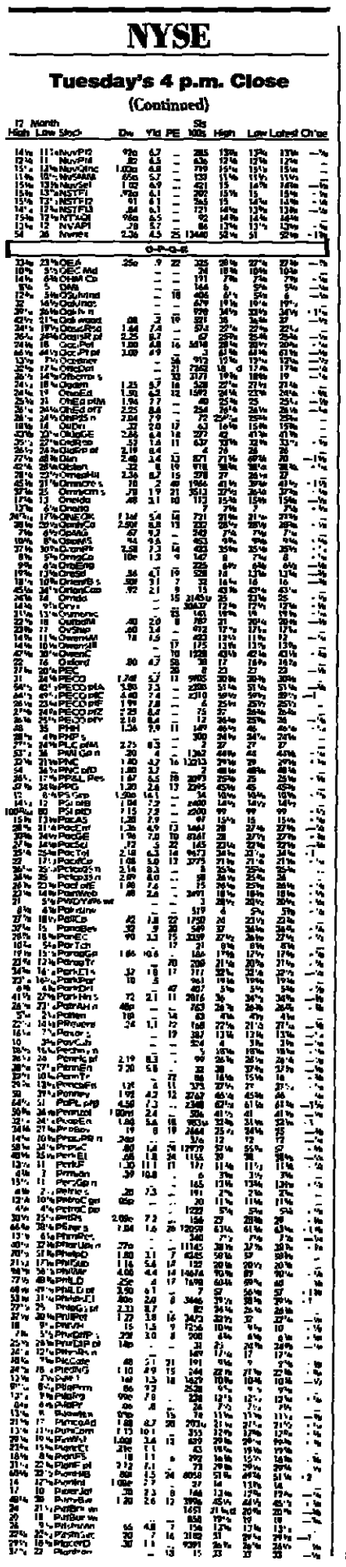


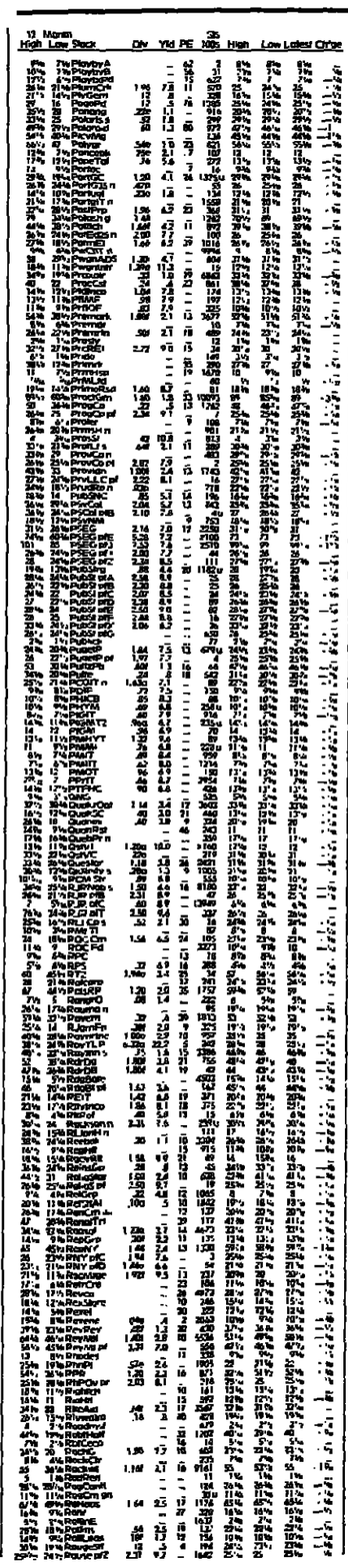


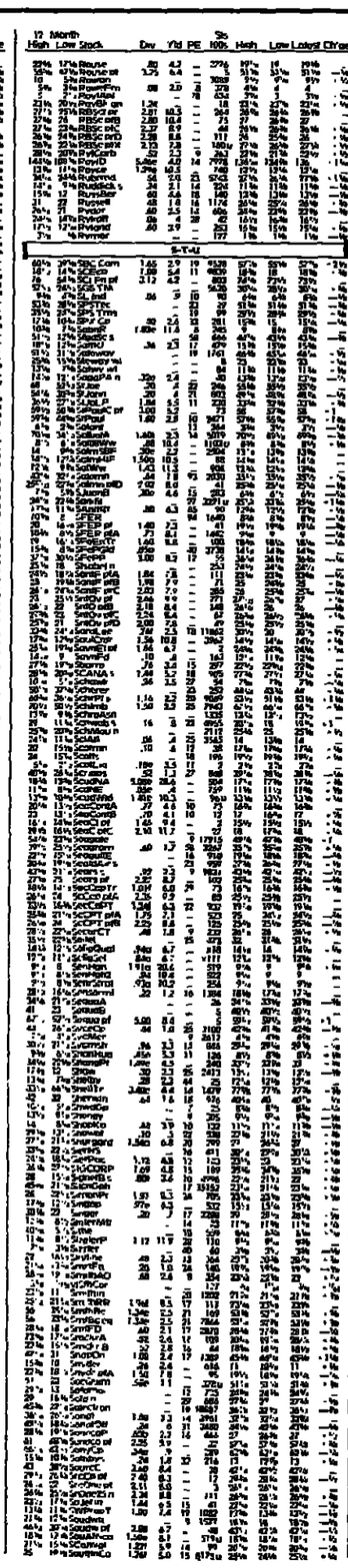
NYSE

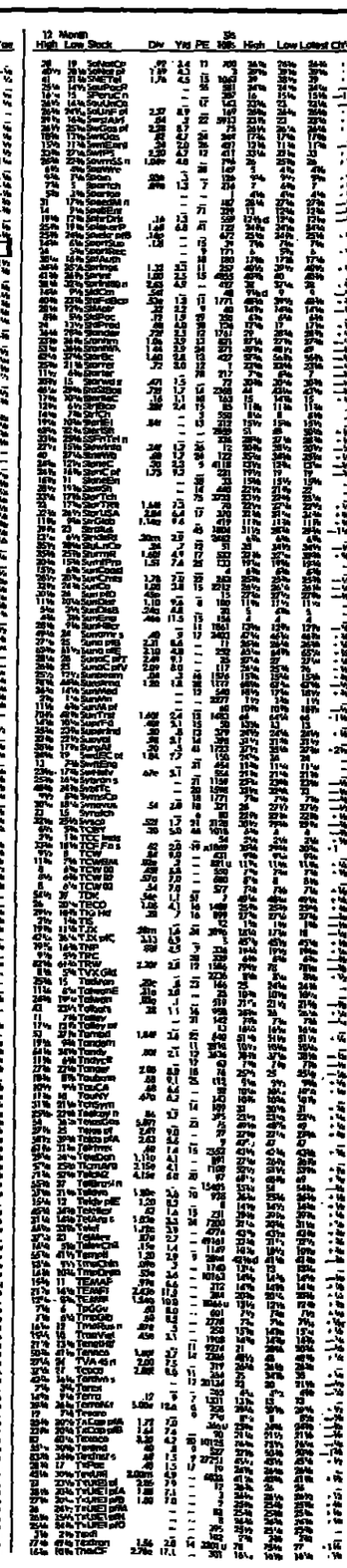
Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close

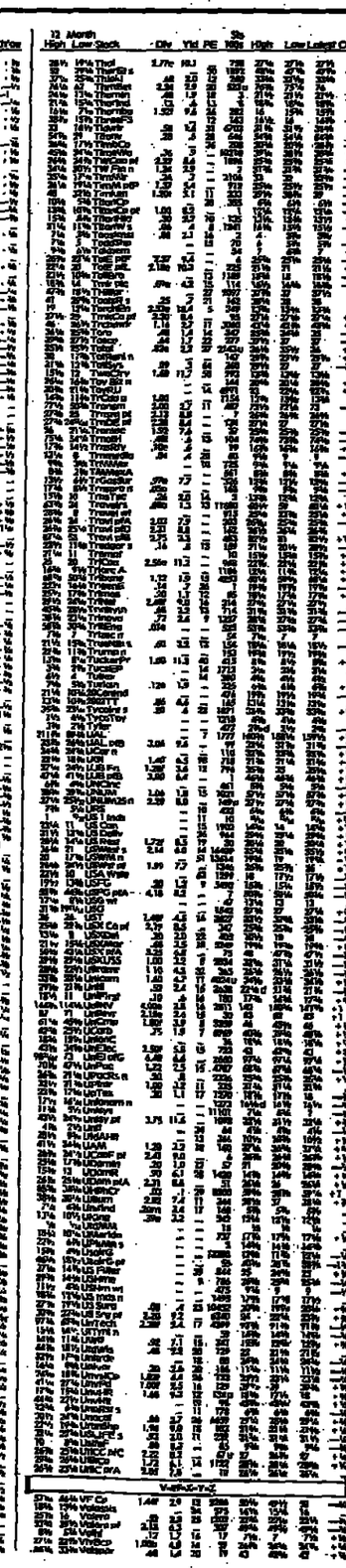
(Continued)

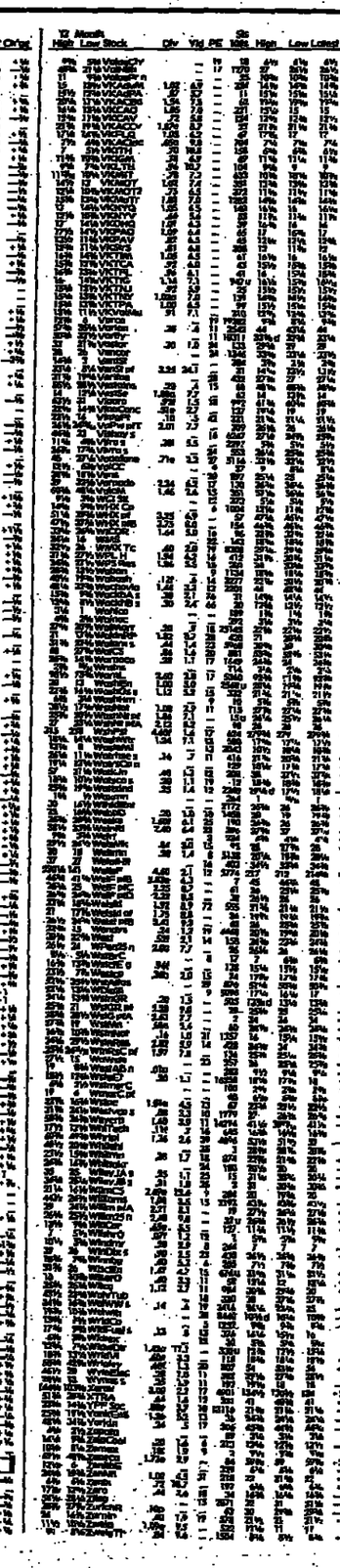












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January 16, 1996

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WORLD ROUNDUP

Patrick Kovarik / AFP

Fabien Barthez, left, with his lawyer, Jean-Jacques Bertrand.

Goalie Suspended

SOCCER Fabien Barthez, a French international goalkeeper, was banned for two months by France's soccer authorities on Tuesday for smoking cannabis. The 24-year-old goalkeeper, who plays for Monaco, will be out until the end of March.

• UEFA, the governing body of European soccer, said it had not given Tottenham Hotspur permission to field a below-strength team in last year's Intertoto Cup. The London club is appealing against a one-season UEFA ban for not taking the competition seriously, saying UEFA agreed that it could play at another club's stadium and even borrow players. *(Reuters)*

Suns Fire Westphal

BASKETBALL The Phoenix Suns fired Paul Westphal as coach and replaced him with his mentor, Cotton Fitzsimmons, who is the club's executive vice president. It will be Fitzsimmons's third stint as the Suns coach. *(AP)*

Gretzky Asks Kings to Act

HOCKEY The Los Angeles Kings said they want to sign Wayne Gretzky to a long term contract.

Sam McMaster, the Kings' general manager, said the team also intends to strengthen its squad. "Ownership has told me we can increase our budget right now to acquire a veteran player," he said.

Gretzky, who is unhappy that the team is not a contender, said: "I need to see action now." *(AP)*

Tampa Talks to Dungy

FOOTBALL Tony Dungy, the Minnesota Vikings defensive coordinator, met for a second time with Tampa Bay's general manager, Rich McKay, about the Buccaneers' coaching job. *(AP)*

Crowe Will Retire

CRICKET Martin Crowe, 33, New Zealand's former captain and most successful international batsman, announced his retirement from international cricket after injury ruled him out of next month's World Cup.

•In Hamilton, New Zealand, the home team extended its lead over Zimbabwe to 163 runs at the close of the fourth day of the first test. New Zealand was 129 runs for four wickets in its second innings, having dismissed Zimbabwe for 196. *(Reuters)*

Walter Dhladhla/Agence France-Presse

Ahmed El Kass, left, of Egypt and António Lopez and Wilson Novo Estrela of Angola playing to an empty house.

Africa's Stars Shine for Television

But Talent Spotters Search in Vain for Unseen Gems

International Herald Tribune

JOHANNESBURG — The talent spotters who have buzzed like bees to the honey pot of the 20th African Cup of Nations may be moving in a little too late. African prodigies show themselves by adolescence and are often tried, sometimes rejected, by European clubs long before shaving becomes a necessity.

Take Mohammed Kallon as an example. This boy and his older brother, Mussa, are seasoned, senior Sierra Leone international players. While old men of 25 wilted in Bloemfontein's midafternoon heat on Monday, Kallon junior, just 16 years old, scored the winning goal against Burkina Faso.

It was a simple tap-in. And it wasn't the first time Mohammed had tasted the nectar. He scored at the full national team level more than a year ago to become the youngest to do so: younger than Pele, younger than Diego Maradona and younger than Nii Lamptey, who was literally smuggled out of the classroom and out of Ghana to play for Anderlecht in the Belgian league.

There was loose talk by Bernard Tapie, then the president of Olympique Marseille, now bankrupt, rating Lamptey as the boy worth $15 million.

Alas, age brings responsibility, concern and inhibition. Lamptey is 21. He's here, but on the fringe of Ghana's squad just as he is usually on the bench for his third club, Coventry City in England.

Lamptey may get a second wind during this 15-nation tournament. I hope he does. But his kinfolk talk of burnout, of boyhood being overtaken by surprising early physical development, and enthusiasm dulled before its fruition.

Maybe he wasn't a genius, merely a gifted treasure in the flush of youth. Nevertheless, his emergence provoked a gold rush to the African schooling grounds.

That is where Mohammed Kallon comes in, or goes out. Internazionale of Milan owns Kallon and has for an indecently long time. Rather than rush him into the Italian league, Inter farmed Kallon out to finishing school with Lugano of the Swiss league.

Soccer / **ROB HUGHES**

The game has changed. An African, George Weah of Liberia, is voted king of the world game. Amid all the politics, the heat, altitude and tight scheduling of the African Nations Cup, scouts find themselves scratching for overlooked gems.

Mark Fish, who *still* plays for the Sowetan team Orlando Pirates at the ripe old age of 21, had a storming first game of the tournament for South Africa. It may just have been the game of his life, or he may prove in this televised tournament the defender England's Manchester United needs.

Similarly, Manuel Bucuane might catch the moneyed eye. On Tuesday, he scored a goal against Tunisia in Port Elizabeth that had to be seen to be believed.

I suspect he followed instinct. He drifted in from the left, using deft touches of his right foot. He beat the first Tunisian by pace and change of direction. Going with the flow, he ran across a second defender and, seeing *three* more Tunisians closing in, Bucuane stroked the ball past the goalkeeper.

AS BUCUANE turned and showed his joy, my mind went to 1966, to English playing fields where Eusebio was the star of the World Cup. "The African Pele" wore the colors of Portugal but was born in Mozambique, like Bucuane.

I would not burden Bucuane with the mantle of Eusebio. Since most skilled Mozambicans follow the Eusebio route to Portugal, and since Bucuane has not caught that bus at the age of 21, it is unlikely.

But his goal, his celebration, turned the African dream full circle. From Eusebio to Bucuane, for three decades Africa has been a gold mine of individual skills.

You may ask why so few people are paying to watch? The clamor of almost 100,000 people, many of whom walked miles to the stadium, when South Africa played Cameroon last Saturday has dissipated. Games since have drawn pitiably thin audiences of 1,000 or so.

After Monday night's game between Egypt and Angola — not a classic but a brave contest by the Angolans — I asked Solomon Morewa, president of the South African Football Association, whether it was worth thinking of busing in young people from Soweto, a hotbed of soccer passion just eight kilometers (five miles) from the stadium?

"We have tried to think of every reason why the tickets have not been selling," answered Morewa. "The media here focused too strongly on games of the national team. The kickoff times (set to catch the income of overseas' TV) are not at all the cup of tea of the average man.

"But apartheid has taken its toll here. Our soccer has been isolated from the rest of Africa, the fans built an affinity to club and we have to break this," he said.

Morewa agreed that the word tribal is acceptable for the insular fellowing, a word one uses unhesitatingly in Europe. He also appreciates that Africa, with its poverty and its wars in Angola and Liberia — both of whom sent teams to this event — simply cannot expect the fans to travel as they do in the West.

"We worked out a budget and took into account the poor gates. We projected a shortfall which the government is picking up," Morewa said.

This is likely to be 8 million rand ($2.2 million), almost two thirds of the total expenditure, but it is a cheap price for the country to pay for the pictures of racial tolerance that have been broadcast by the very television networks whose demands ruin the chances of filling the stadiums.

Africa, eternally the continent of tomorrow, might be showing us the future: full TV schedules, empty houses, a game that feeds on the rapport between players and crowd losing its essence.

South Africa took over the tournament at short notice after Kenya, the nominated host, dropped out last year. Morewa says: "When every team (except Nigeria whose dictator refused his players' participation) arrived in the hotels, when every team took the field, that, for modern Africa, was miraculous.

The host offers participants a one-way ticket from the country of origin plus accommodation, transport and food.

George Weah, superstar, gets precisely the same daily rate as the rest: $15 dollars for expenses.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

Von Grünigen Takes First While Tomba Stays Away

Reuters

ADELBODEN, Switzerland — Michael von Grünigen claimed his fourth victory of the season, leading a Swiss one-two Tuesday in an Alpine skiing World Cup men's giant slalom.

Von Grünigen, winner of the first three giant slaloms of the season, was quickest on both trips down the sun-drenched, rock-hard Kuonisbergli course and finished with a two-run combined time of two minutes 29.96 seconds.

It was the first Swiss victory in Adelboden since the great Pirmin Zurbriggen won two giant slaloms here in 1987, and it was greeted with loud cheers and clanking cowbells by a small but enthusiastic crowd.

Running the top 15 in reverse order because of the rapidly deteriorating course, von Grünigen, who held a 0.38-second edge on his teammate Urs Kaelin after the first leg, made sure of victory with a breathtaking second run, clocking the best time of 1:13.36. It was the sixth career win for the 26-year-old Swiss, all in the giant slalom.

Kaelin, winner of the last World Cup giant slalom in Flachau, Austria, finished second in an aggregate 2:31.79.

Tom Stiansen of Norway, who had never finished higher than 11th in a World Cup race, claimed his first appearance on the podium by taking third place in 2:32.70. Fredrik Nyberg of Sweden had a great second run and moved up from 11th to fourth in 2:32.75. Alois Vogel of Germany was fifth in 2:32.79.

The race was run without the reigning overall World Cup champion, Alberto Tomba of Italy, and the current leader, Lasse Kjus of Norway.

Kjus missed the race because of injuries sustained in a downhill training-run crash last Wednesday in Kitzbühel.

Tomba, bothered by a cold but more irritated by a tight racing schedule, decided he needed the rest more than the World Cup points and remained at home.

Having dominated the first half of the season, Kjus continues to hold a comfortable lead in the standings with 956 points. But von Grünigen continued to chip away at the Norwegian's advantage, moving past Tomba into second place with 690 points.

■ British Skier Dies After Fall

A British skier, Kirsten McGibbon, died in an Austrian hospital Tuesday after crashing in downhill training earlier in the day, Reuters reported from Vienna.

McGibbon crashed on a training run for the Lowlander championships in Altenmarkt-Zauchensee in Austria. She died after being flown to hospital by helicopter.

"I can confirm that Kirsten McGibbon is dead," a doctor at Schwarzach hospital south of Salzburg said.

A Long Road for Magic

The Associated Press

The Orlando Magic's longest road trip of the season is feeling even longer now.

The team dropped the first game of a five-game trip Saturday at San Antonio, then ran into the resurgent Dallas Mavericks on Monday night. Dallas overcame a 14-for-18 shooting night by Shaquille O'Neal for a 119-104 victory.

NBA ROUNDUP

Orlando hadn't lost two in a row since Dec. 2 and 3, when the Magic, which was without O'Neal at the time, lost at Sacramento and Portland on the first two stops of a four-game West Coast trip.

The Mavericks got 29 points from Jimmy Jackson, 27 from George McCloud, 22 from Popeye Jones and 20 from Jason Kidd.

Bulls 116, Bullets 109 Michael Jordan scored 46 points — one game after he had a season-high 48.

Scottie Pippen scored 27 points and Dennis Rodman had 15 rebounds for the visiting Bulls.

Rockets 107, Jazz 99 In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon had 28 points, including nine consecutively in a crucial fourth-quarter stretch.

The top scorer for the Rockets was Mario Elie, who had 20 points and a key slam dunk.

Knicks 98, Knicks 92 New York had a chance to tie the game with 17 seconds left, but Patrick Ewing missed two of three free throws after he was fouled attempting a 3-pointer. Vin Baker had 30 points and 13 rebounds.

Lakers 98, Heat 88 Pat Riley returned to another of his former haunts and saw his team fall three games below .500 — its worst mark of the season.

SuperSonics 104, Warriors 96 Gary Payton scored 23 points and Hersey Hawkins 22 as Seattle won at Golden State, the Sonics' 10th victory in 12 games.

Timberwolves 103, Kings 94 Darrick Martin scored a career-high 20 points and Isaiah Rider had 29 as Minnesota snapped its five-game losing streak.

Hawks 96, Pistons 88 Steve Smith scored 31 points and Mookie Blaylock added 21 as the Hawks went over .500 for the first time in nearly six weeks.

Nets 108, Raptors 89 Kenny Anderson had 23 points and 13 assists, Armon Gilliam added 20 points, Chris Childs 17 and Yinka Dare a career-high 12 — the first game in double figures for the Nets' 1994 first-round draft choice.

Hirsch Happy to Hear Boos

The Associated Press

The Canucks' goaltender, Corey Hirsch, didn't think it was Vancouver's first goal that killed the Boston Bruins' spirit. Or the second. Or the third, fourth, fifth or sixth.

"They were in the game until the fans started booing them," Hirsch said after posting his first National Hockey League shutout, a 6-0 victory over the Bruins in Boston. "That took a lot out of them."

NHL ROUNDUP

At first, it was just Boston's coach, Steve Kasper, who was the target of the fans' ire since benching Cam Neely and Kevin Stevens earlier this month.

And Kasper didn't do himself any favors by going with Craig Billington in goal instead of Bill Ranford, just acquired from Edmonton.

Billington allowed five goals on the first 13 shots before being replaced by Ranford, 12:54 into the second period. But the damage had already been done.

Alexander Mogilny scored his 35th goal of the season and added two assists, and Esa Tikkanen also had a goal and two assists to lead Vancouver in its first shutout of the season. It was the second time Boston had been blanked this year — both in the last week.

Hirsch stopped 37 shots to remain unbeaten in his last six games. Hirsch said his only complaint was that he wasn't allowed to keep a puck. The NHL and the Fox network are testing pucks with computer chips that show up better on TV; they cost $400 each.

Flyers 6, Stars 1 Eric Lindros had a goal and two assists, notching his 300th NHL point, and John LeClair had two goals and an assist as the Philadelphia Flyers snapped a four-game home winless streak.

Islanders 3, Lightning 2 In Uniondale, New York, Niklas Andersson extended his point-scoring streak to eight games by getting the eventual winning goal as the Islanders extended their unbeaten streak to six games.

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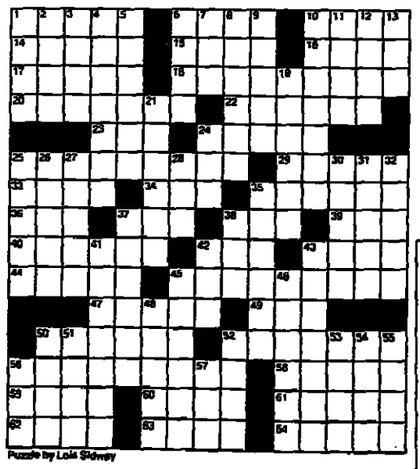
ACROSS

1 Great guy?
6 Boston bunch
10 Political suffix since the 70's
14 Comfortable
15 At capacity
16 Soprano Mills
17 None of the above
18 Jovial roly-poly of legend
20 Exhaust
22 Squirrel treats
23 Actress Reinking
24 Shin's neighbor
25 Debut auto of 1960
29 Catch, as a dogie
33 "That's clear"
34 Devilish
35 Last-place spot
36 Turn on the waterworks, so to speak
37 Galileo, e.g.
38 Christmas need
39 Verse heading
40 Nuggets
42 He feeds 54-Down
43 Dole (out)
44 George of "Where's Poppa?"
45 "The Best Man" playwright
47 Crusoe's creator
49 Friday, for one
50 Bind one's boots
52 Alternative fuel
56 Pussyfoot
58 Decline
59 Insolent lad
60 Art Autry
61 Entrance courts
62 Heave
63 Davis of TV's "Sinbad"
64 Like most movies

DOWN

1 Cargo vessel
2 Baby-faced
3 Labor Dept. arm
4 Very in
5 Guthrie of the theater
6 Fizzling sound
7 "—— Town"
8 Easily bent
9 Lax
10 "C'mon, quit kidding"
11 Give —— for one's money
12 Muscle spasms
13 Cartoon cry
19 Kind of derby
21 These can be brief
24 Dadaist Hans
25 Harrow blades
26 "—— Mio"
27 Correct the defects in
28 Org. for Doogie Howser
30 Swung around
31 —— Mana
32 Bay window
35 —— verite
37 Bad temper
38 In place of
41 Daredevils
42 Typical guy
43 Canon competitor
45 Its tunnel vision is poor
46 Alma mater of Meryl Streep
48 "Oh, dam!"
50 Jay of note
51 François's friends
52 Lola player in "Damn Yankees"
53 "Cotton Candy" trumpeter
54 Comics canine
55 Be the bellwether
56 F.D.R. follower
57 Cuckoo bird



Puzzle by Lois Sidney

© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of Jan. 16

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Beginning of the End for Edberg

Special to the Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE — If you want to remember Stefan Edberg at his best, remember the 1991 U.S. Open final against Jim Courier. Edberg won that match, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0, and he won it playing sublime attacking tennis, mixing his serves, gliding to the net on the balls of his feet and hitting perfect volleys from above his blond head and below his knees.

On that Sunday in New York, he transformed his risky brand of tennis into something inexorable. He has flirted with that many times in his remarkable career, but he has not flirted with it lately, which is why this will be his final season.

"Whether I end up number 100 in the world or number two or three, this will be it," Edberg said recently when someone asked if renewed success might make him reconsider.

At the moment, Edberg is a distant cry from No. 2 or 3. After 10 consecutive years in the top 10, he fell to No. 23 in 1995 and has not advanced past the fourth round in his last seven Grand Slam events. He has fallen to No. 30 coming into the Australian Open, where he has won twice and reached the final on three other occasions.

For much of Tuesday's first-round match against Jiri Novak of the Czech Republic, he looked very much like the Edberg of new, struggling on his serve with the swirling wind on Court No. 1, hitting his approach shots a little too lightly and flubbing groundstrokes without being forced to flub them. But in the end, he conjured up enough wile, guile, first serves and timely volleys to win in five sets against Novak, a rising 20-year-old who grew up with a poster of Edberg on his bedroom wall.

"I felt I was playing uphill most of the way," admitted Edberg, who will have to beat Jean-Philippe Fleurian in the second round on Wednesday if he wants to still be in this tournament when he turns 30 on Friday.

"I always refer to Andres Gómez winning the French Open at 30, so I think I can win another Slam," Edberg said. "There's still a possibility."

Vantage Point / **CHRISTOPHER CLAREY**

The difference is that Gómez was a baseliner who won on clay in 1990, the year Ivan Lendl, the game's No. 1 player, skipped the French to focus on Wimbledon. It is difficult to imagine Edberg, his serve no longer a major weapon and his volleys no longer rock solid, streaking all the way to the title in Melbourne with every member of the top 10 present.

Tennis is a difficult sport for a farewell tour. Always hyperindividualistic — and now hypercompetitive, particularly on the men's side in this era of massive money and exposure — tennis is unforgiving of those who slip. There is no way to protect the weak and famous, other than to put them on a show court at the hour of their choosing. A soccer player or American baseball player with fading skills can shift to a less taxing position. A golfer can get lost in the field before missing the cut.

BUT A fading tennis player is alone against his opponent, and a string of early-round losses is no way to make a dignified exit. Martina Navratilova pulled off her farewell tour with great panache, reaching the 1994 Wimbledon final in her final year as a singles player. But most of the other modern stars have simply departed with little advance notice, like Bjorn Borg or Lendl; or drifted slowly from their sport without ever making their retirements completely official, like John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors and Yannick Noah.

Edberg will do it differently. He will do it formally and over an entire season, which is quite out of character considering that he has never reveled in the spotlight or in the sort of public self-analysis that such a prolonged good-bye will inevitably demand of him. Edberg, like Sampras, has never cultivated the aura of a star. Unlike McEnroe, he has not been fiery or willfully controversial. Unlike Andre Agassi, he has not been terribly glib or prone to sartorial excess. Unlike Lendl, he has never been haughty or driven to the point of hollow-cheeked asceticism.

If you asked players about Edberg during his glory years in the late '80s and early '90s, they would almost universally mention his lack of affectation: his utter normalcy. But there clearly was a flame burning steadily beneath his equanimous Swedish exterior. You don't play in 51 consecutive Grand Slam events (an Open-era record) without uncommon drive and uncommon pride.

Part of the reason for Edberg's decision to announce his departure so far ahead of time was certainly motivational. "I am going to try to get back in the top 10," he said. "That will be one of my goals along with doing well at the Grand Slams and producing top quality tennis. That is how I want to finish off, on a high note because I don't want to have the continued sliding."

Another reason was that Edberg wants to raise money, not for himself (although he certainly could benefit financially from the increased attention) but for the foundation he has launched to help support promising tennis players in Sweden.

"I am going to ask each of the tournaments that I am playing to make a small donation, or a big one if they like," said Edberg, who put in $300,000 of his own money on Jan. 1. "I will try to be as involved as I can this year. Obviously, I will play a full schedule in 1996, but I will take even more interest in 1997."

Edberg already has a stake in the future, and on Tuesday as he toiled under the summer sky, his 2-year-old daughter, Emilie, sat courtside in the lap of a family friend and drew a picture of a sun. She will have been too young to remember watching her father on a tennis court. But she will always have videotape, hopefully of him at his best on that September day in New York in 1991.

Steve Holland / AP

Stefan Edberg scrambling to win in five sets Tuesday against Jiri Novak.

Seles Remains Perfect in Open

Special to the Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE, Australia. — Perhaps Janet Lee should have realized it was not her day when she walked on center court at the same time as her opponent and the only thing announced over the loudspeaker was: "Would you please welcome back Monica Seles."

Flinders Park has been good to Seles. In her three previous appearances at the Australian Open, she did not lose a match, winning the tournament in 1991, 1992 and 1993. Today's first-round meeting with Lee, a 19-year-old qualifier from Rancho Palos Verdes, California, did nothing to taint that record.

Seles, the No. 1 seed, won, 6-3, 6-0, in 47 minutes. More importantly, the right groin Seles strained in winning last week's Peters International in Sydney appeared to have little effect on her movement. The other No. 1 seed in Melbourne, Pete Sampras, also opened with a straight-set victory, beating Richard Fromberg of Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2.

In the only upsets, Filip Dewulf of Belgium defeated the 16th-seed, Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4, and Barbara Schett of Austria beat Amy Frazier of the United States, the No. 14 seed, 4-6, 7-5, 9-7. A Canadian turned Briton, Greg Rusedski, gave Boris Becker, the No. 4 seed, a fright before losing, 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

Thomas Muster, the No. 3 seed who has a chance to replace Sampras as the world's No. 1, beat Thierry Guardiola of France, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2. Muster has been a center of attention. Before the tournament, newspapers here linked him romantically with the Duchess of York, Sarah Ferguson. The two met at the ATP Tournament in Qatar and happened to arrive here on the same flight. Muster declined to discuss the subject, but his coach, Ronald Leitgeb, said: "I think the most romantic thing for Thomas now is the Australian Open and a chance to get to number one."

— CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

AUSTRALIAN OPEN

FIRST ROUND RESULTS

MEN'S SINGLES

Richard Krajicek (11), Netherlands, def. Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2; Scndon Stolle, Australia, def. Jaime Yzaga, Peru, 6-2, 7-5, 6-4; Steve Bryan, U.S., def. Heath Denman, Australia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Javier Frana, Argentina, def. Daniel Nestor, Canada, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Todd Martin (15), U.S., def. Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4.

Frederik Fetterlein, Denmark, def. Hendrik Dreekmann, Germany, 6-0, 6-2, 1-6, 3-6, 6-4; Tim Henman, Britain, def. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 5-7, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4; Richey Reneberg, U.S., def. Martin Damm, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 8-3, 1-0, 6-2; Jean-Philippe Fleurian, France, def. Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-1); Chuck Adams, U.S., def. Todd Larkham, Australia, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-7 (2-7), 6-3, 9-7.

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Richard Fromberg, Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; Thomas Muster (3), Austria, def. Thierry Guardiola, France, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Patrik Fredriksson, Sweden, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4); Francisco Clavet, Spain, def. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3; Andrei Medvedev (14), Ukraine, def. Carlos Moya, Spain, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 7-6 (9-7).

Byron Black, Zimbabwe, def. Hendrik Hans, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Malivai Washington, U.S., def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; David Wheaton, U.S., def. Jamie Morgan, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5; Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, def. Gilbert Schaller, Austria, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-3), 7-5.

Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Jiri Novak, Czech Republic, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5, 3-6, 5-7, 6-1; Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 2-1, retired; Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, def. Andrew Ilie, Australia, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7 (0-7), 6-7 (3-7), 6-4; Thomas Enqvist (7), Sweden, def. Marc Goellner, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Goran Ivanisevic (10), Croatia, def. Bernd Karbacher, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (11-9), 6-3; Alex Corretja, Spain, def. Lars Jonsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0; Diego Nargiso, Italy, def. David Prinosil, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 2-6, 6-3; Brett Steven, New Zealand, def. Nuno Marques, Portugal, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5; Marcos Ondruska, South Africa, def. Derrick Rostagno, Los Angeles, 6-7 (5-7), 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Arnaud Boetsch (12), France, def. Guy Forget, France, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3; Alberto Costa, Spain, def. Fernando Meligeni, Brazil, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5; Michael Joyce, U.S., def. Kris Goossens, Belgium, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; Filip Dewulf, Belgium, def. Daniel Nestor, Canada, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Todd Martin (15), U.S., def. Daniel Vacek, Czech Republic, 6-4, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4.

Frederik Fetterlein, Denmark, def. Hendrik Dreekmann, Germany, 6-0, 6-2, 1-6, 3-6, 6-4; Tim Henman, Britain, def. Petr Korda, Czech Republic, 5-7, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-4; Richey Reneberg, U.S., def. Martin Damm, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-7 (3-7), 8-3, 1-0, 6-2; Jean-Philippe Fleurian, France, def. Sjeng Schalken, Netherlands, 6-3, 4-6, 7-6 (7-1); Chuck Adams, U.S., def. Todd Larkham, Australia, 6-4, 6-7 (4-7), 6-7 (2-7), 6-3, 9-7.

Pete Sampras (1), U.S., def. Richard Fromberg, Australia, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2; Thomas Muster (3), Austria, def. Thierry Guardiola, France, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2; Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Patrik Fredriksson, Sweden, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, 7-6 (7-4); Francisco Clavet, Spain, def. Emilio Sanchez, Spain, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3; Andrei Medvedev (14), Ukraine, def. Carlos Moya, Spain, 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 7-6 (9-7).

Byron Black, Zimbabwe, def. Hendrik Hans, Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4; Malivai Washington, U.S., def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-2; David Wheaton, U.S., def. Jamie Morgan, Australia, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5; Jan Siemerink, Netherlands, def. Gilbert Schaller, Austria, 4-6, 7-6 (7-4), 7-6 (7-3), 7-5.

Stefan Edberg, Sweden, def. Jiri Novak, Czech Republic, 7-6 (8-6), 7-5, 3-6, 5-7, 6-1; Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Shuzo Matsuoka, Japan, 2-1, retired; Jonas Bjorkman, Sweden, def. Andrew Ilie, Australia, 7-6, 6-3, 6-7 (0-7), 6-7 (3-7), 6-4; Thomas Enqvist (7), Sweden, def. Marc Goellner, Germany, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4.

Goran Ivanisevic (10), Croatia, def. Bernd Karbacher, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (11-9), 6-3; Alex Corretja, Spain, def. Lars Jonsson, Sweden, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0; Diego Nargiso, Italy, def. David Prinosil, Germany, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 2-6, 6-3; Brett Steven, New Zealand, def. Nuno Marques, Portugal, 6-3, 7-5, 7-5; Marcos Ondruska, South Africa, def. Derrick Rostagno, Los Angeles, 6-7 (5-7), 6-1, 6-2, 7-5.

Arnaud Boetsch (12), France, def. Guy Forget, France, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3, 6-3; Alberto Costa, Spain, def. Fernando Meligeni, Brazil, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5; Michael Joyce, U.S., def. Kris Goossens, Belgium, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3; Filip Dewulf, Belgium, def. Paul Haarhuis (16), Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4; Boris Becker (4), Germany, def. Greg Rusedski, Britain, 6-4, 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Monica Seles (1), U.S., def. Janet Lee, U.S., 6-3, 6-0; Kimiko Date (5), Japan, def. Angelica Gavaldon, Mexico, 6-2, 6-0; Iva Majoli (Q), Croatia, def. Elena Makarova, Russia, 6-4, 6-2; Francesca Lubiani, Italy, def. Nicole Bradtke, Australia, 6-2, 4-6, 8-6; Julie Halard-Decugis, France, def. Jane Taylor, Australia, 6-2, 6-2.

Maria Antonia Sanchez Lorenzo, Spain, def. Veronika Martinek, Germany, 6-2, 6-3; Nancy Feber, Belgium, def. Sonya Jeyaseelan, Canada, 6-4, 6-4; Lori McNeil, Houston, def. Nicole Pratt, Australia, 7-5, 6-3; Rennae Stubbs, Australia, def. Gigi Fernandez, Aspen, Colo., 6-3, 6-4; Dally Randriantefy, Madagascar, def. Maria Strandlund, Sweden, 7-5, 7-5 (7-4).

Barbara Paulus, Austria, def. Larisa Neiland, Latvia, 6-3, 6-0; Kristie Boogert, Netherlands, def. Adriana Serra-Zanetti, Italy, 6-3, 6-2; Anke Huber (8), Germany, def. Sandra Kleinova, Czech Republic, 6-1, 6-4; Nanne Dahlman, Finland, def. Katarzyna Nowak, Poland, 6-3, 6-0; Shi-Ting Wang, Taiwan, def. Andrea Temesvari, Hungary, 7-6 (7-5), 6-1; Alexia Dechaume, France, def. Kerry-Anne Guse, Australia, 7-6 (8-6), 6-4.

Mary Joe Fernandez (9), U.S., def. Virginia Ruano-Pascual, Spain, 6-4, 6-3; Sabine Hack, Germany, def. Yayuk Basuki, Indonesia, 2-6, 6-4, 6-4; Elena Likhovtseva, Russia, def. Kyoko Nagatsuka, Japan, 6-2, 6-4; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Jing-Qian Yi, China, 6-2, 6-2; Amanda Coetzer (16), South Africa, def. Melanie Schnell, Austria, 6-2, 6-2; Helena Sukova, Czech Republic, def. Judith Wiesner, Austria, 6-4, 6-0.

Lindsay Davenport (10), U.S., def. Christina Singer, Germany, 6-1, 6-2; Jana Kandarr, Germany, def. Tatyana Ledenkina, Yugoslavia, 6-4, 6-2; Yone Kamio, Japan, def. Feng Li, China, 7-6, 7-6 (7-4), 6-2; Brenda Schultz-McCarthy (11), Netherlands, def. Patricia Hy-Boulais, Canada, 1-6, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3; Conchita Martinez (2), Spain, def. Clare Wood, Britain, 6-4, 6-1.

Magdalena Grzybowska, Poland, def. Trudi Musgrave, Australia, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2; Park Sung-hee, South Korea, def. Maria Alejandra Verdu, Venezuela, 6-7 (2-7), 6-4, 6-4; Silke Meier, Germany, def. Mia Tang, Hong Kong, 8-6, 6-4 (11-9), 6-2 (7-0); Barbara Schett, Austria, def. Amy Frazier (14), U.S., 4-6, 7-5, 9-7; Mary Pierce (4), France, def. Petra Schwarz, Austria, 6-3, 6-1.

BASKETBALL

NBA STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Orlando	27	9	.750	—
New York	22	13	.629	4½
Washington	18	18	.500	9
Miami	16	19	.457	10½
Boston	14	21	.400	12½
New Jersey	14	21	.400	12½
Philadelphia	7	26	.212	18½

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	31	3	.912	—
Indiana	21	13	.617	10
Cleveland	19	15	.559	12
Detroit	18	16	.529	13
Atlanta	18	17	.514	13½
Charlotte	17	18	.486	14½
Milwaukee	13	22	.371	18½
Toronto	10	26	.278	22

WESTERN CONFERENCE

MIDWEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
San Antonio	24	9	.727	—
Houston	26	11	.703	—
Utah	22	13	.629	3
Denver	16	20	.444	9½
Dallas	11	24	.314	14
Minnesota	9	26	.257	16
Vancouver	7	29	.194	18½

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	25	10	.714	—
Sacramento	20	13	.606	4
L.A. Lakers	20	17	.540	6
Portland	17	18	.486	8
Golden State	16	20	.444	9½
Phoenix	14	19	.424	10
L.A. Clippers	15	21	.416	10½

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit 28 16 29 24— 88
Atlanta 28 14 30 24— 96

D: Hill 8-18 5-6 21; Hunter 6-14 0-0 18. A: Smith 13-20 3-3 31; Blaylock 7-13 3-4 21. Rebounds—Detroit 43 (Reid, Thorpe 8). Atlanta 54 (Augmon, Long, Henderson 9). Assists—Detroit 18 (Hill 7), Atlanta 16 (Augmon, Long 4).

Milwaukee 28 27 22 29— 98
New York 25 29 20 17— 92

M: Baker 11-24 8-10 30; Robinson 8-18 3-3 20. N.Y.: Mason 8-12 5-6 21; Harper 5-11 3-4 14. Rebounds—Milwaukee 57 (Baker 13), New York 41 (Mason 14). Assists—Milwaukee 19 (Mayberry 8), New York 22 (Harper, Mason 5).

Chicago 32 32 23 29—116
Washington 25 33 31 28—117

C: Pippen 9-18 8-10 27; Jordan 16-31 11-11 46. W: Muresan 11-15 5-8 27; B.Price 9-12 6-6 30. Rebounds—Chicago 53 (Rodman 15), Washington 39 (Muresan 11). Assists—Chicago 26 (Pippen 6), Washington 20 (B.Price 13).

Sacramento 18 28 25 23— 94
Minnesota 23 33 19 28—103

S: Grant 10-12 5-5 25; Richmond 7-24 4-4 21. M: Rider 8-17 13-13 29; Martin 4-7 11-12 20. Rebounds—Sacramento 50 (Polynice 8), Minnesota 46 (Gugliotta 8). Assists—Sacramento 25 (Edney 14), Minnesota 20 (Lastner, Martin 4).

Miami 24 30 12 22— 88
L.A. Lakers 21 28 23 24— 96

M: Mourning 9-20 9-15 28; Coles 6-18 0-0 16. L.A.: Divac 6-14 7-11 19; Jones 6-13 6-7 20. Rebounds—Miami 49 (Thomas 8), Los Angeles 60 (Divac 17). Assists—Miami 20 (Coles 7), Los Angeles 25 (Van Exel 6).

Seattle 29 24 18 33—104
Golden State 22 31 22 20— 95

S: Hawkins 8-14 3-3 22; Payton 7-17 7-9 23. G.S.: Smith 4-11 10-13 18; Sprewell 10-18 3-3 26. Rebounds—Seattle 59 (Kemp 14), Golden State 52 (Smith 12). Assists—Seattle 31 (Payton 9), Golden State 23 (Hardaway 9).

Toronto 17 18 25 23— 83
New Jersey 27 24 32 25—108

T: Miller 5-12 3-6 13; Stoudamire 6-14 3-3 18. N.J.: Gillam 9-11 2-2 20; K.Anderson 7-16 8-8 23. Rebounds—Toronto 42 (Miller 9), New Jersey 67 (Williams 17). Assists—Toronto 18 (Stoudamire 11), New Jersey 25 (K.Anderson 13).

Utah 31 16 22 29— 99
Houston 25 26 22 34—107

U: Benoit 3-11 10-12 17; Malone 10-21 3-7 23. H: Elie 5-8 9-9 20; Olajuwon 13-23 2-3 28. Rebounds—Utah 50 (Benoit, Malone 11), Houston 40 (Drexler 10). Assists—Utah 19 (Stockton 10), Houston 27 (Elie 7).

Orlando 31 19 27 27—104
Dallas 23 34 38 32—119

O: O'Neal 14-18 5-12 33; Hardaway 8-14 4-10 21. D: McCloud 11-24 2-3 27; Jones 9-14 4-4 22; Kidd 4-13 11-12 20; Jackson 9-16 11-14 29. Rebounds—Orlando 47 (O'Neal 8), Dallas 57 (Jones 16). Assists—Orlando 22 (Shaw 6), Dallas 29 (Kidd 14).

TOP 25 COLLEGE RESULTS

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared Monday:

4, Kansas (13-1) beat St. Peter's 85-71. Next at Colorado, Saturday; 6, Wake Forest (11-1) beat Richmond 71-60. Next vs. Georgia Tech, Wednesday; 8, Georgetown (15-2) beat Notre Dame 74-69. Next at Seton Hall, Saturday; 11, Virginia Tech (10-1) beat George Washington 79-71. Next vs. Dayton, Thursday; 15, Utah (12-3) beat San Diego State 67-59. Next vs. Colorado State, Thursday.

MAJOR COLLEGE SCORES

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Bradley 73, S. Illinois 57
Brigham Young 78, Hawaii 77
Cornell 78, Army 75, OT
Fresno St. 73, Air Force 67
La Salle 73, Duquesne 69
Marquette 103, Ill.-Chicago 81
Missouri 75, Oklahoma 73
New Mexico 67, Colorado St. 65
N. Carolina St. 81, Cent. Florida 74
Tennessee 65, Tennessee Tech 53
Wake Forest 71, Richmond 60
Wyoming 72, Texas-El Paso 68, OT

HOCKEY

NHL STANDINGS

EASTERN CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
N.Y. Rangers	28	11	8	64	175	130
Florida	27	12	4	58	154	115
Philadelphia	24	12	9	57	168	114
Washington	20	16	4	44	119	109
Tampa Bay	18	18	7	43	125	146
New Jersey	19	21	4	42	114	111
N.Y. Islanders	12	22	8	32	122	155

NORTHEAST DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Pittsburgh	27	13	3	57	215	144
Montreal	20	18	6	46	136	140
Boston	18	17	6	42	145	150
Buffalo	18	22	3	39	129	144
Hartford	15	23	5	35	109	135
Ottawa	8	33	1	17	97	170

WESTERN CONFERENCE

CENTRAL DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Detroit	31	9	3	65	161	93
Chicago	23	14	9	55	154	127
Toronto	22	16	7	51	143	131
St. Louis	18	18	8	44	118	119
Winnipeg	19	22	3	41	159	165
Dallas	11	22	10	32	113	151

PACIFIC DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Colorado	23	13	8	54	172	125
Vancouver	16	16	11	43	163	148
Los Angeles	16	19	10	42	153	150
Calgary	15	22	8	38	129	144
Anaheim	16	25	5	37	132	156
Edmonton	15	23	6	36	117	173
San Jose	10	30	4	24	136	201

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Tampa Bay 1 0 1—2
N.Y. Islanders 2 1 0—3

First Period: New York, Bertuzzi 10 (Semak), 2, Tampa Bay, Selivanov 21 (Hamrlik, Cullen) (pp). 3, New York, McInnis 5 (Lachance). **Second Period:** New York, Anderson 5 (Pratty, McCabe) (pp). **Third Period:** T-Bellows 12 (Bradley, Horcoff) (pp). Shots on goal: T- 4-10-14—28. New York 12-20-8—40. Goalies: T-Puppa. New York, Soderstrom.

Vancouver 2 2 1—4
Boston 0 0 0—0

First Period: V-Gelinas 18 (Courtnall, Linden). 2, V-Lumme 9 (Tikkanen, Mogilny) (pp). **Second Period:** V-Courtnall 9 (Lumme, Walker). 4, V-Tikkanen 7 (Mogilny, Rohlin) (pp). 5, V-Mogilny 35 (Rohlin, Tikkanen) (pp). **Third Period:** V-Sandlak 1,. Shots on goal: V- 8-7-5—20. B- 12-12-13—37. Goalies: V-Hirsch. B-Billington, Ramford.

Dallas 1 0 0—1
Philadelphia 3 2 1—6

First Period: P-LeClair 25 (Ons. Desjardins) (pp). 2, D-Fedyk 13 (Lehtinen, Modano). 3, P-Brind'Amour 12 (Lindros, LeClair) (pp). 4, P-Renberg 23 (Lindros, LeClair). **Second Period:** P-Lindros 27 (Brind'Amour) (pp). 6, P-LeClair 26 (Therien, Brind'Amour). **Third Period:** P-Samuelsson 2 (MacTavish, Poilcon). Shots on goal: D- 11-16-9—36. P- 14-7-13—34. Goalies: D-Wakaluk, Fernandez. P-Hextall.

SOCCER

AFRICAN NATIONS CUP

FIRST ROUND

Egypt 2, Angola 1
Mozambique 1, Tunisia 1

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

Lebanon 1, Cyprus 0

SKIING

WORLD CUP RESULTS

Leading results Tuesday of a men's World Cup giant slalom race in Adelboden, Switzerland on a course that dropped 375 meters (1,230.3 feet) with slider, country, individual heat times and total times: 1, Michael von Gruenigen, Switzerland (1:16.60, 1:13.36) 2 minutes 29.96 seconds; 2, Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, (1:16.98, 1:14.81) 2:31.79; 3, Tom Stiansen, Norway, 1:17.50, 1:15.20, 2:32.70; 4, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, (1:18.41, 1:14.34) 2:32.75; 5, Alois Vogl, Germany, (1:17.98, 1:14.81) 2:32.79; 6, Guenther Mader, Austria, (1:18.07, 1:14.82) 2:32.89; 7, Mario Reiter, Austria, (1:17.98, 1:14.96) 2:32.94; 8, Christophe Saioni, France, (1:17.93, 1:15.05) 2:32.98; 9, Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg, (1:18.14, 1:14.97) 2:33.05; 10, Christian Mayer, Austria, (1:18.60, 1:14.53) 2:33.13.

Giant Slalom Standings: 1, Michael von Gruenigen 620 points; 2, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 435; 3, Urs Kaelin 421; 4, Hans Knaus, Austria, 306; 5, Fredrik Nyberg 266; 6, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 212; 7, Mario Reiter, Austria, 194; 8, Christian Mayer, Austria, 179; 9, Alberto Tomba, Italy, 176; 10, Christophe Saioni, France, 171.

World Cup Overall Standings (After 21 Races): 1, Lasse Kjus 956 points; 2, Michael Von Gruenigen 690; 3, Alberto Tomba 616; 4, Guenther Mader, Austria, 569; 5, Hans Knaus 562; 6, Mario Reiter 433; 7, Urs Kaelin 421; 8, Fredrik Nyberg 409; 9, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 401; 10, Luc Alphand, France, 379.

CRICKET

WORLD SERIES CUP

SRI LANKA VS. AUSTRALIA

TUESDAY, IN MELBOURNE

Australia innings: 242-4 (50 overs)
Sri Lanka innings: 246-7 (49.4 overs)
Result: Sri Lanka won by 3 wickets.

FIRST TEST

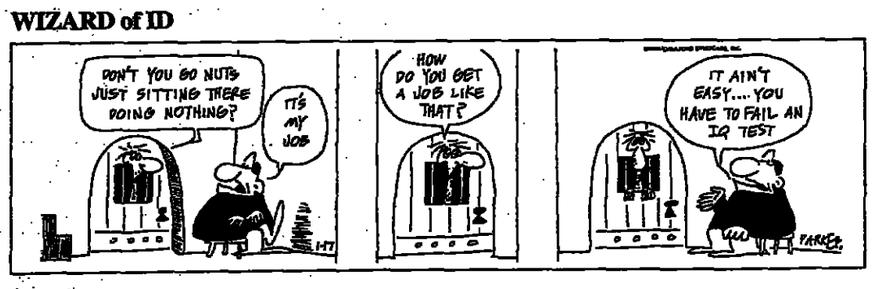
NEW ZEALAND VS. ZIMBABWE, 4TH DAY

TUESDAY, IN HAMILTON

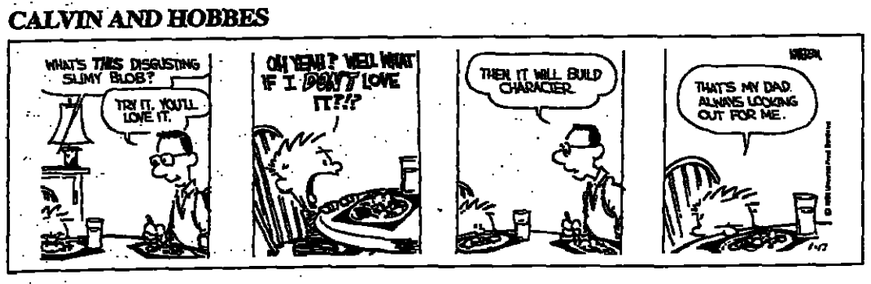
New Zealand 1st innings: 230-8 dec.
Zimbabwe 1st innings: 196
New Zealand 2d innings: 129-4

DOONESBURY FLASHBACK

WIZARD of ID



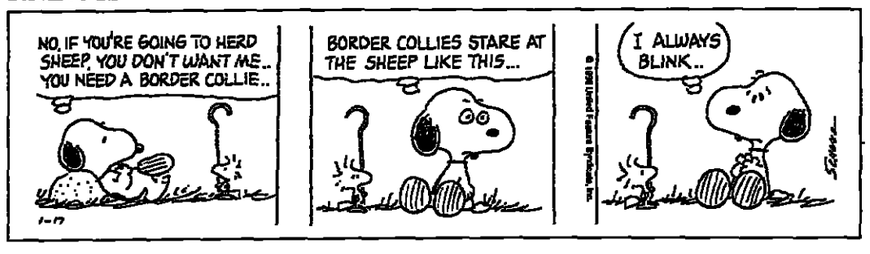
CALVIN AND HOBBES



BEETLE BAILEY

BLONDIE

PEANUTS



GARFIELD

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LEVED

PERPI

DORVOE

BLAMME

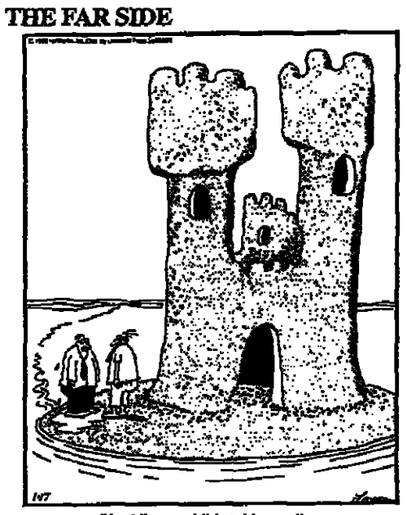
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A _____ _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUEUE EXULT VIRTUE MYSTIC
Answer: The land buyer thought the prime real estate was — QUITE A SITE

THE FAR SIDE



"And the next thing I knew, the whole ship just sunk right out from under me. So what's the deal with you? ... You been here long or what?"

OBSERVER

Cutting to Hillary

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — By the time the blizzard had lost its charm and worn out its welcome, much of the East Coast still looked like Lower Slobbovia, that miserable country invented by Al Capp, where the entire population lived eternally in shoulder-deep snow.

The blasted cities, where winter is normally temperate, haven't the experience to cope with snow hitting the boulevard by the ton every minute, nor the equipment to do so, nor the big money required to keep great snow-removal systems ever ready to clear the streets.

So — just when half-mad parents began to fear that the children would never go back to school again, just when cabin fever was beginning to crush the spirits of millions — just then, the Republicans to the rescue!

□

Once again they sank their teeth into Hillary Clinton, into the infamous "travelgate" adventure, into the impenetrably confusing Whitewater story.

Good old Republicans. They had been taking a shellacking on the budget fight with President Clinton. People of all varieties were as tired of the government's being eternally "shut down" as they were of unplowed cul-de-sacs.

And now for something completely different! The Hillary Follies.

What does it all mean? You meet reporters who swear they understand the Whitewater deal and put you to sleep trying to explain it, and why it was or wasn't nastier than the really big-time swindles that characterized the glory days of the savings and loan business.

By cutting suddenly to Hillary, the Republicans are able to stir up personal passions about her. A well-stirred personal passion always goes down well in today's politics of personal attacks. Hillary seems to stir easily.

There at the center of things, stirring, is New York's own Senator Alfonse D'Amato, only recently released from the threat of a "character-issue" attack himself by the Senate's experts on ethics. It is all too rich, and Hillary is so easy to pillory.

□

What about that firing of the old White House travel bureaucrats and their being replaced by Hillary pals? What right does the lady have to throw her weight around like that in the White House? Who elected her?

And anyhow, even if "travelgate" doesn't make a very big hill of beans, what about the Vince Foster suicide? Can we be sure it wasn't murder by persons who wanted Foster silenced about Whitewater?

It has always been easy to turn Hillary into a political issue, perhaps because she really does have a hunger for power. First ladies are not supposed to, but they sometimes had in the past.

Eleanor Roosevelt is said to have kept Franklin's energies focused on social and economic issues when he might have been willing to let them go by the boards. Nancy Reagan, of course, seems to have run the White House with the advice of an astrologist and even to have fired President Reagan's chief adviser, Donald Regan.

New York Times Service

Meet John Doe, Everyman Actor and Musician

By Richard Harrington
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — John Doe is a perfect name for a character actor.

John Doe is a pithy name for a punk rock pioneer.

Meet John Doe, founding member of the Los Angeles punk band X, and a supporting actor in Ulu Grosbard's "Georgia," the Jennifer Jason Leigh vehicle that just opened in the United States after a brief exposure in Europe and its Cannes debut last year.

In this stark, unsettling portrait of sibling conflict between Georgia (Mare Winningham), a talented and acclaimed singer-songwriter, and Sadie (Leigh), her awkwardly ambitious but untalented younger sister, Doe plays bandleader Bobby Mellon, a former lover of Sadie's who tries to accommodate her desperate dreams even as he settles for workaday music gigs that seldom challenge his own gifts.

"Bobby has a lot more talent than he's willing to pursue," says Doe of his "Georgia" character. "Bobby co-opts himself, resigns himself to carving a little niche and being able to pay the rent rather than going the whole nine yards. There are some similarities between me and Bobby, but luckily I've had a lot of opportunities. And obviously, I haven't given up."

That's apparent from Doe's crowded résumé. Besides 10 albums with X, and assorted solo and side project albums, he has appeared in 16 films over the past 16 years. The first two, Penelope Spheeris's "The Decline of Western Civilization" and W.T. Morgan's "The Unheard Music," focused on the L.A. punk scene, of which X was such a crucial part in the late '70s and early '80s.

But Doe's handsome-yet-hangdog Everyman features and unaffected screen presence have landed him small roles in such features as Oliver Stone's "Salvador," Allison Anders's "Border Radio" and Chris Cain's "Pure Country," as well as one lead role, in Abbe Wool's "Roadside Prophets."

"I've been fortunate to work with some good directors, despite acting not being my primary career," Doe noted before a recent Capitol Ballroom appearance with his solo band, the John Doe Thing. "At this point I'm a serious moonlighter, and if I could get more jobs in film, I would do it."

To Doe's great relief, the film offers that do come in are only occasionally music-related. "It's much harder playing a musician because you don't want to be yourself — it's not serving your character," Doe says.

Doe, 43, says director Grosbard and writer Barbara Turner (who is also Jennifer Jason Leigh's mother) allowed the musicians in the cast "to influence how things were projected," to the point that none of the musical tracks was prerecorded, as is the norm in film. Recording the 13 musical numbers live was a risky venture, but it was rewarded by the kind of emotional intensity one seldom sees in fictionalized performances.

For Doe, there was also the challenge of trying to make Sadie's band sound as if it had been together for years — despite only two weeks of rehearsals (it helped that guitarist Smokey Hormel is also a member of the Doe Thing).

In a film filled with roiling emotions, two musical moments stand out — a soft-spun, nearly whispered rendering of Elvis Costello's "Almost Blue" and an exhausting, unforgiving exploration of Van Morrison's "Take Me Back."

For the former, Doe recalls advising Leigh to "sing sweetly. Don't try to seek the nakedness of 'Almost Blue,' sing it as simply as you can, as best you can. The nakedness is in the words and in your character.'"

His advice was almost the opposite for "Take Me Back," an unedited 8½-minute concert performance in which Sadie seems to find and lose herself a half-dozen

John Doe and Jennifer Jason Leigh in "Georgia."

times before being "rescued" from the abyss by sister Georgia, who steps in from the side of the stage and grounds her again, for better and worse.

"I kept encouraging Jennifer to invest as much of Sadie into 'Take Me Back' as she could because that's what people who do cover songs do," Doe explains. "They aren't disciplined or creative enough to write their own material, so they find something that speaks to them and it becomes their song."

Filmgoers are likely to be either transfixed or horrified by "Take Me Back," not only because of its length — Grosbard refuses to cut away from Sadie's self-immolation — but because it's so raw and over the top. "I worry it's going to be hard for people to watch," says Doe. "Georgia is embarrassed because she is such a purist that if there isn't that beautiful instrument to carry it through, then it's not good. For my money, I'll take someone who communicates over someone who sings well in a minute. I didn't care if there were bad notes or what — it was happening."

That comment could also apply to the music of X, which early on was described as "sounding like murder." The quartet came together in 1977, and although not the first punk band in Los Angeles, it was the first to have much impact. Doe had moved there a year before after growing up as John Duchac in Baltimore, where he played in bar bands and, after a year at George Washington University ("it was grim"), graduated from Antioch College with a bachelor's degree in creative writing.

Doe met singer and writer Exene Cervenka at a "Beyond Baroque" poetry workshop in Venice (the California one), but after the arrival of drummer D.J. Bonebrake and guitarist Billy Zoom, it was hard-core punk, not poetry, that became their forum. The sound was a hyperkinetic meld of energy and velocity, with an odd rockabilly undercurrent and intelligent, provocative lyrics that looked at the unglamorous realities beneath the California myth as well as the complex terrain of relationships (Doe and Cervenka would eventually marry).

Though it was a critical favorite, X never did move much beyond solid cult status, even after the group signed with Elektra in 1982. Its albums did not sell particularly well, and radio never really embraced its brilliant but rough-edged songs. A move to a more roots-oriented mix of country and rock was, in hindsight, premature.

"As late as 1986, if you mentioned punk rock, you were barred from everything," says Doe. "But we got great opportunities, and probably much more of a shot than other bands did. At times, we made bad decisions and tried to get away from who we were — punk rock — in order to communicate."

X revisited its past last year with "Unclogged," which featured live acoustic renderings of classic X material ("It was a chance to focus on the songwriting and lyrics"), and a new X album is on the schedule for next summer. Doe now splits his energies three ways among X, the John Doe Thing and film roles. Though he and Cervenka have been divorced for almost a decade now, they are clearly not separated professionally (they co-wrote two songs on his new "Kissingsobard" album).

"When we split up, we felt there was a creative, solid brother-sister relationship that was worth saving even if our marital status fell apart," Doe explains. "We were friends before we were in the band, and lovers when we were, and then married when we were in the band and divorced when we were in the band. It started out in one spot and ended up in a similar spot, but with a lot more respect."

POSTCARD

Los Angeles Mass Transit: Mission Impossible?

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Robert Dziubla and his co-workers at his Los Angeles law firm may represent the best hope for the success of this county's $75 billion transportation program — and the reason it could fail.

Although supporters of the huge transit project, one of the most expensive in history, say it will reduce stifling freeway congestion and clean the fouled air, skeptics argue that not enough commuters will abandon their beloved cars for the planned rail lines to justify the investment.

Dziubla, a lawyer who lives in Long Beach, California, said he is glad to make the 45-minute trip on the new Blue Line train a couple of times a week so he can read rather than joust with the jumpy road gladiators here.

But then, he said, he comes from Chicago, where public transit is a way of life. All of the other lawyers at his firm drive to work. And the only employees who use trains or buses are some of the clerical staff.

"When I think about it," he said, "it's probably a class thing."

No major urban area in the country has been more influenced by or is more identified with the automobile than Los Angeles, so the passionate debate over the Metropolitan Transportation Authority's $75 billion, 20-year plan to break the dominance of the freeways has often been carried on with religious intensity rather than with a cool analysis of the transportation needs of the most populous county in the nation. It is not just a question of getting around, but of self-image, of one's place in the natural pecking order.

Ultimately, the transit fight is not just over the wisdom of tunneling through fault zones, tearing up neighborhoods or spending unprecedented sums — nearly $500 million a mile for one section of the Red Line subway in downtown Los Angeles — but about whether a government agency can modify the behavior of a region, and who that agency should be serving.

"It's simple," said Martin Wachs, director of the Institute of Transportation Studies at the University of California at Los Angeles. "The plan makes no sense in a region as widely dispersed as Los Angeles. It is an extremely expensive system that will move a tiny fraction of the people at extremely high cost."

PEOPLE

THE list of 1995's most boring movies is in and "Showgirls" has a category of its own. The critically derided box-office flop about a scheming Las Vegas stripper is the sole nominee for "Most Boring Sex Film" in the Boring Institute's 11th annual list of celluloid underachievers. "This film, filled with gorgeous naked women, was spoiled by a totally unnecessary plot and dialogue," said the institute's citation. The erotic movie, written by the "Basic Instinct" screenwriter, **Joe Eszterhas**, and starring **Elizabeth Berkley**, grossed about $20 million at the domestic box office. The Big Stars/Big Flops list features **Denzel Washington** ("Virtuosity"), **Keanu Reeves** ("Johnny Mnemonic"), **Chevy Chase** ("Man of the House"), **Ellen Barkin** ("Wild Bill," "Bad Company"), **Julia Roberts** ("Something to Talk About") and **Drew Barrymore** ("Mad Love"). Winners will be announced in March.

□

The American poet **Mark Doty** has won Britain's leading poetry award, the £5,000 ($7,750) T.S. Eliot prize. Eliot's widow, **Valerie**, presented Doty the prize for his poignant poems written as his long-time male companion was diagnosed as being HIV-positive.

□

Princess Diana has refused to have armed bodyguards despite growing fears over royal stalkers, a British tabloid says. The Sun newspaper said she told a friend: "I won't be caged like a bird. I value my freedom too much." Last week a British court conditionally freed **Klaus Wagner**, a German doctor who sparked a security scare by turning up outside Diana's London health club. But magistrates warned Wagner, who regularly follows her on public engagements, to stay clear of the club until he reappears in court next month. In Liverpool, a man accused of stalking **Princess Anne** was freed last week after a judge ruled he posed no threat to her. He has sent her thousands of love letters.

□

Former Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher** cut the ribbon Tuesday on a museum in Taichung, Taiwan, that sets a sort of record for records. The 4.8-acre (2-hectare) display is the world's largest Guinness Book of Records museum, five times the size of the one in London, and features more than 100 displays. Thatcher is on a five-day visit at the invitation of a business group.

□

The Peruvian-born writer **Mario Vargas Llosa** became the first non-Spaniard to take his seat in the Royal Spanish Academy, founded in the 18th century to watch over the evolution of the Spanish language.

□

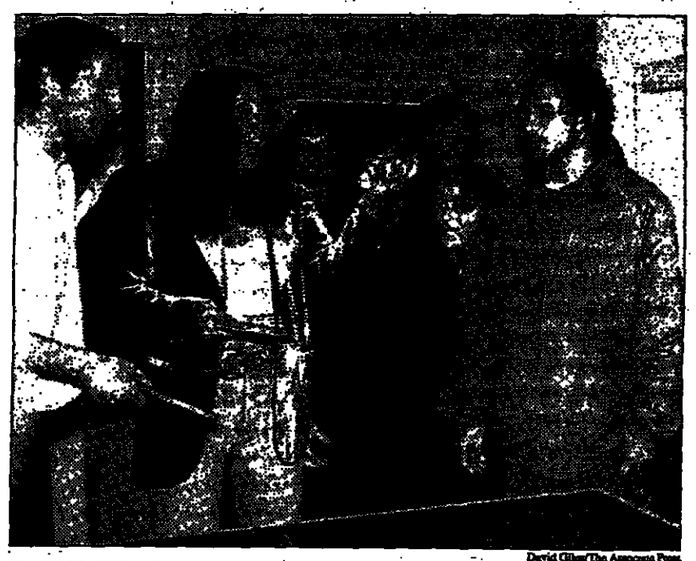
British art experts dismiss a claim by the forger **Eric Hebborn** that he had redrawn a famous **Leonardo da Vinci** cartoon that is now hanging in London's National Gallery. Hebborn, who died in Italy last week, claimed in a film recorded shortly before his death that he had been asked to redraw "The Virgin and Child with St. Anne and the Infant St. John" when it was badly damaged by leaking steam when he was a student at Britain's Royal Academy in 1958. But a Royal Academy spokesman said Hebborn's story was riddled with inaccuracies. "I am astonished that anyone could fall for such an unlikely story from someone who made a living out of being a fake," he said.

□

Crown Prince Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands is under fire from animal lovers for hunting wild boar and deer on the royal estates. The Foundation for Critical Wildlife Care ran an advertisement in three national newspapers asking people to send or fax a letter urging the prince to hang up his guns. The protest was apparently triggered by a hunt last month on the grounds of Het Loo Palace. Protesters scuffled with the palace guard outside a lodge where Willem-Alexander's party was eating.

□

The country music star **Tanya Tucker**, 37, announced her engagement to **Jonathan Cummings**, 28, the owner of a commercial landscape business. A spring wedding is planned in Nashville.



David Gilkey/The Associated Press

TABLE TENNIS, ANYONE? — Cher visiting with residents of the Look Ahead hostel project for the homeless in Wapping, east London. The entertainer unveiled a mural created by the residents of the hostel.

WEATHER

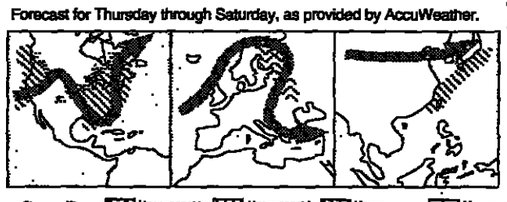
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algarve	17/62	11/52 c	14/57	8/46 r
Amsterdam	4/39	1/34 pc	6/43	1/34 s
Ankara	1/34	-3/27 sn	2/35	-5/24 sn
Athens	8/46	4/39 r	9/48	4/39 r
Barcelona	14/57	5/41 pc	13/55	6/43 c
Belgrade	1/34	-5/24 pc	3/37	-3/27 s
Berlin	6/43	-1/31 s	7/44	0/32 s
Brussels	4/39	1/34 pc	6/43	1/34 pc
Budapest	2/35	-3/27 s	4/39	2/29 s
Copenhagen	6/43	1/34 s	4/39	1/34 pc
Costa Del Sol	18/64	11/52 c	15/59	8/46 sh
Dublin	11/52	5/41 pc	12/53	5/41 pc
Edinburgh	8/46	6/43 c	10/50	6/43 c
Florence	11/52	1/34 s	11/52	3/37 s
Frankfurt	3/37	-2/27 s	4/39	-2/29 s
Geneva	8/43	1/34 c	7/44	1/34 pc
Helsinki	2/35	-4/25 pc	2/35	-3/27 sn
Istanbul	5/41	4/39 r	7/44	2/35 r
Las Palmas	19/66	14/57 c	20/68	14/57 c
Lisbon	13/55	8/46 r	13/55	8/46 r
London	10/50	6/43 pc	11/52	5/41 pc
Madrid	10/50	4/39 r	8/46	2/35 r
Milan	5/41	-2/29 pc	7/44	0/32 s
Moscow	-7/20	-9/16 sn	-5/22	-10/15 sn
Munich	5/41	-3/27 s	7/44	-2/29 s
Nice	12/53	2/35 pc	14/57	5/41 s
Oslo	1/34	-2/29 pc	1/34	-2/29 sn
Mallorca	13/55	6/43 pc	12/53	7/44 c
Paris	9/48	4/39 pc	9/48	3/37 pc
Prague	4/39	-4/25 s	6/43	-3/27 s
Reykjavik	2/35	1/34 c	4/39	-3/27 c
Rome	12/53	0/32 s	12/53	3/37 s
St. Petersburg	-3/27	-8/18 pc	-2/29	-8/18 pc
Stockholm	3/37	-2/29 s	2/35	-1/31 sn
Strasbourg	7/44	1/34 c	9/48	1/34 pc
Tallinn	2/35	-4/25 pc	3/37	-2/29 sn
Venice	8/46	0/32 s	8/46	2/35 s
Vienna	3/37	-3/27 s	4/39	-2/29 c
Warsaw	2/35	-4/25 pc	3/37	-3/27 s
Zurich	5/41	-1/31 pc	7/44	-1/31 s

Oceania

Auckland	24/75	17/62 c	24/75	16/61 pc
Sydney	27/80	20/68 r	27/80	20/68 pc

Forecast for Thursday through Saturday, as provided by AccuWeather.



Jetstream — Unseasonably Cold — Unseasonably Hot — Heavy Rain — Heavy Snow

North America
Quite mild and turning wet in the East later this week. The combination of rain and melting snow may cause flooding Friday and Saturday. Rain will soak Chicago and Toronto, then change to snow. Another powerful storm will ram into the West Coast by Friday.

Europe
London and Paris will be mild at the end of the week with no more than a shower or two in London and mainly dry weather in Paris. Showers will be scattered over Spain and Portugal. Dry weather is expected from Italy through Germany. Poland to Romania will be chilly with scattered flurries.

Asia
A weak storm will bring a bit of rain and mountain snow to Japan on Friday. Generally dry weather is expected in Seoul and Pusan, Beijing and Shanghai. Temperatures will be near to above normal. Hong Kong and Taiwan will have some showers. Singapore will be partly sunny with stray thunderstorms.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Abu Dhabi	29/71	13/55 pc	22/71	14/57 s
Beirut	17/62	12/53 sh	14/57	9/48 r
Cairo	14/57	8/46 s	12/53	7/44 c
Damascus	11/52	5/41 sh	9/48	2/35 sh
Jerusalem	12/53	8/46 sh	10/50	6/43 sh
Luxor	21/70	2/35 s	21/70	5/41 s
Riyadh	19/66	13/55 pc	18/64	9/48 pc

Africa

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Algiers	17/62	11/52 s	16/61	10/50 c
Cape Town	27/80	16/61 s	31/88	17/62 s
Casablanca	18/64	11/52 c	13/55	6/43 t
Harare	21/70	9/48 pc	25/77	9/48 s
Lagos	30/86	24/75 pc	30/86	24/75 pc
Nairobi	23/73	10/50 pc	24/75	12/53 pc
Tunis	15/59	6/43 pc	14/57	4/39 c

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hce, W-Weather All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1995

Asia

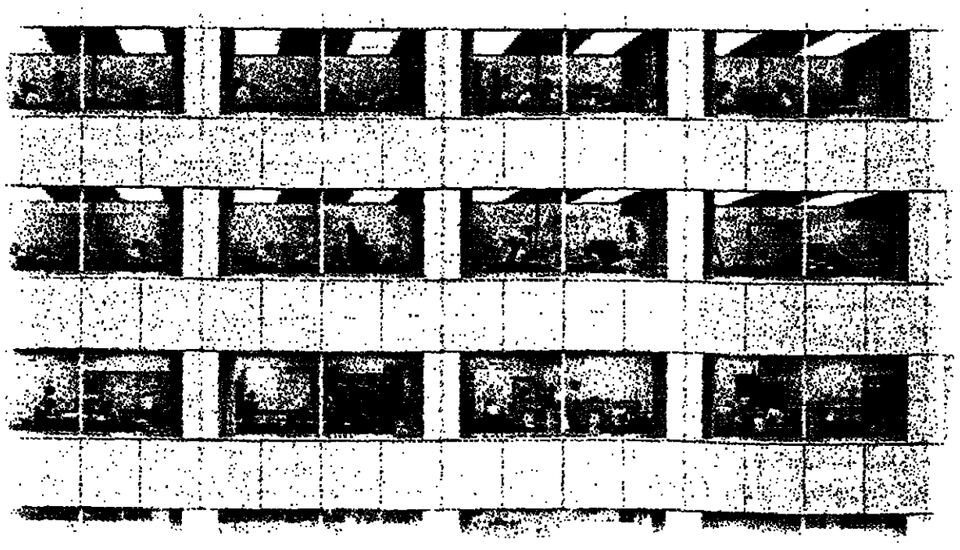
	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F
Bangkok	33/91	19/66 pc	34/93	21/70 pc
Beijing	-1/31	-10/15 s	1/34	-12/11 pc
Hong Kong	18/64	15/59 c	19/66	15/59 c
Manila	31/88	22/71 pc	33/88	22/71 pc
New Delhi	19/66	3/37 c	23/73	3/37 s
Seoul	0/32	-12/11 s	0/32	-9/22 s
Shanghai	8/46	0/32 pc	7/44	5/41 pc
Singapore	28/82	24/75 pc	28/82	24/75 c
Taipei	21/70	13/55 pc	22/71	15/59 pc
Tokyo	9/48	-1/31 c	9/48	3/37 pc

Latin America

Buenos Aires	28/82	22/71 sh	31/88	20/68 pc
Caracas	28/82	19/66 pc	29/84	18/64 pc
Lima	24/75	20/68 pc	24/75	20/68 pc
Mexico City	22/71	3/37 s	22/71	4/39 pc
Rio deJaneiro	33/91	22/71 s	32/89	23/73 pc
Santiago	23/73	7/44 s	26/79	9/48 pc

North America

Anchorage	-6/22	-15/5 pc	-9/16	-17/2 pc
Atlanta	13/55	8/46 sh	10/50	2/35 c
Boston	0/32	-7/20 pc	1/34	-3/27 c
Chicago	4/39	-1/31 pc	1/34	-8/22 c
Denver	14/57	-2/29 pc	-2/29	-13/11 pc
Detroit	3/37	1/34 pc	2/35	-2/29 c
Honolulu	29/84	20/68 pc	27/80	20/68 pc
Houston	21/70	15/59 pc	21/70	15/59 pc
Los Angeles	21/70	11/52 pc	21/70	10/50 pc
Miami	24/75	19/64 s	26/79	19/66 pc
Minneapolis	2/35	-9/29 pc	1/34	-14/7 sf
Montreal	-7/20	-13/9 pc	-2/29	-10/15 pc
Nassau	28/79	18/66 pc	28/79	20/68 pc
New York	-1/31	-3/27 pc	4/39	1/34 c
Phoenix	28/79	8/46 pc	21/70	8/46 pc
San Fran.	12/53	6/43 r	13/55	8/46 pc
Seattle	7/44	-1/31 r	4/39	-2/29 r
Toronto	1/34	-1/31 c	2/35	-3/27 c
Vancouver	7/44	-1/31 r	4/39	-2/29 r
Washington	2/35	-2/29 pc	6/43	2/35 c



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EUROPE

Armenia*†	8014111
Austria*††	022-903-011
Belgium*	0-800-100-10
Bulgaria◆	00-800-0010
Croatia◆	99-385-0111
Czech Republic*	00-42-000-101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland *	9800-100-10
France	19-0011
Germany	0130-0010
Greece*	00-800-1311
Hungary*	00-800-01111
Iceland*	800 9001
Ireland	1-800-550-000
Italy*	172-1011
Lithuania◆	80196
Luxembourg	0-800-0111
Macedonia, F.Y.R.*††	99-800-4288
Malta ■	0800-890-110
Monaco*	19-0011
Netherlands*	06-022-9111
Norway	800-190-11
Poland*†	00-0-800-111-1111
Portugal†	05017-1-288
Romania*	01-800-4288
Russia*† (Moscow)	155-5042
Slovak Rep.*†	00-42-800-101
Spain◆	900-99-00-11
Sweden	020-795-611
Switzerland*	155-00-11
Turkey*	00-800-12277
Ukraine†	8-10-00-11
United Kingdom	0500-89-0011

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain ■	800-001
Cyprus* ■	080-90010
Egypt* (Cairo)†	510-0200
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan ■	18 800 000
Kuwait ■	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)*††	426-801
Qatar ■	0800-011-77
Saudi Arabia ◆	1-800-10
Syria	0-801
U. Arab Emirates* ■	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon*	0800-001
Gambia*	00111
Ghana	0191
Ivory Coast*	00-111-11
Kenya†	0800-10
Liberia	797-797
Morocco ■	002-11-0011
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia◆	00-899
Zimbabwe†	110-899

AMERICAS

Argentina◆	001-800-200-1111
Bolivia*	0-800-1112
Brazil	000-8010
Canada	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-288
Colombia	980-11-0010
Costa Rica* ■	0-800-0-114-114
Ecuador*	999-119
El Salvador*††	800-1785
Guatemala†††	190
Mexico◊◊ ■	95-800-462-4240
Nicaragua◆	174
Panama ■	109
Peru* ■	171
Venezuela* ■	800-11-120

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